

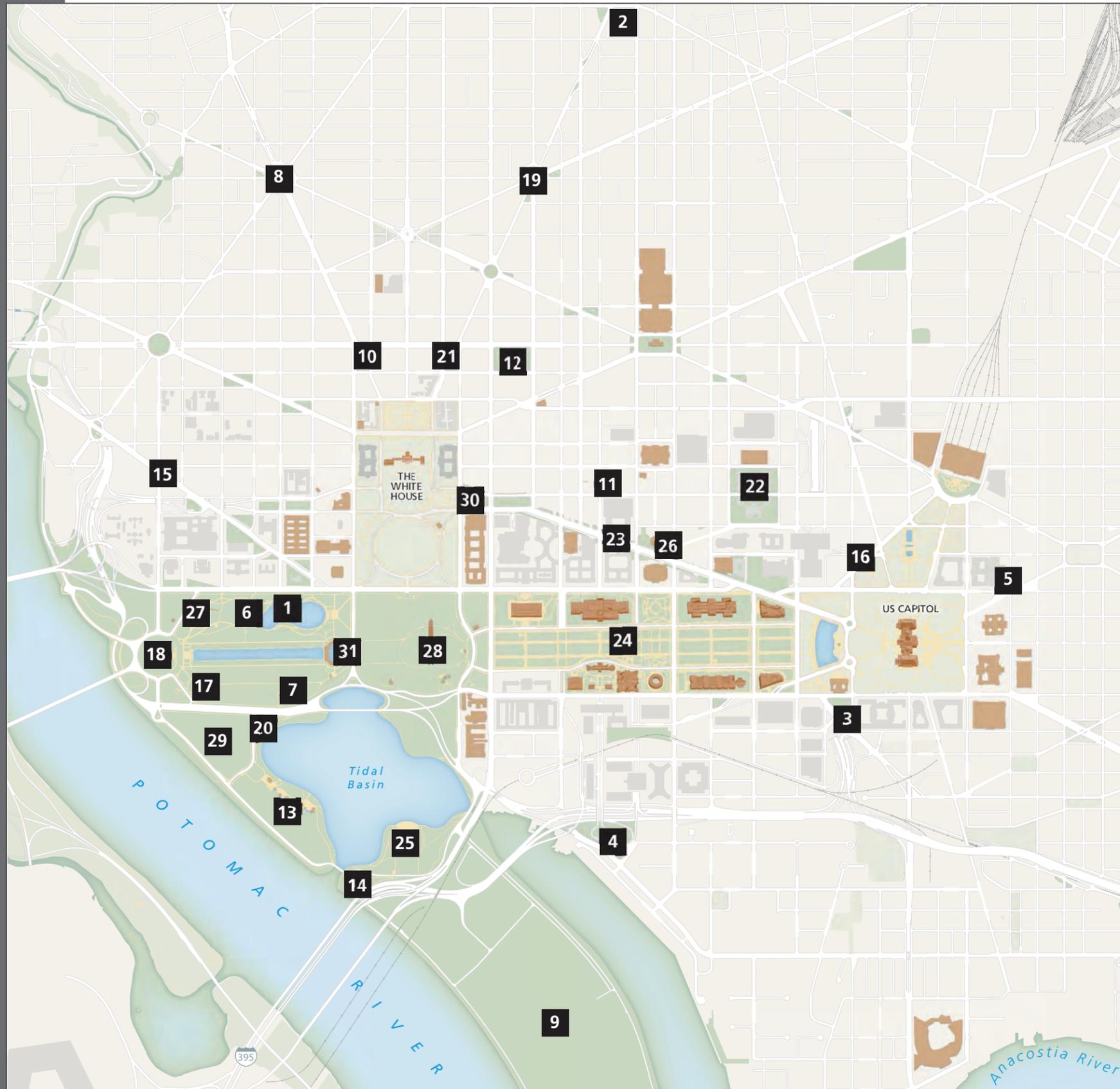


Foundation Document National Mall and Memorial Parks

District of Columbia

October 2017

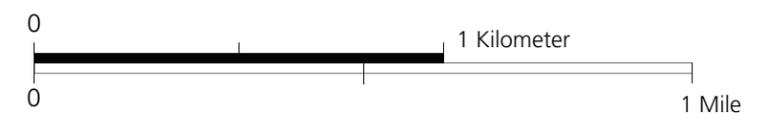




NATIONAL MALL AND MEMORIAL PARKS

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- 2 African American Civil War Memorial
- 3 American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial
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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for National Mall and Memorial Parks can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of National Mall and Memorial Parks

National Mall and Memorial Parks administers more than 1,000 acres of park land within the District of Columbia, including 14 units of the national park system (Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument, Constitution Gardens, Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Korean War Veterans Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, the Mall, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington Monument, World War I Memorial, and World War II Memorial), as well as more than 150 reservations, circles, fountains, squares, triangles, and park spaces (see appendix D). National Mall and Memorial Parks was authorized by the Act of June 10, 1933 (effective August 10, 1933), which transferred jurisdiction from the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital to the National Park Service as part of Executive Order 6166. See appendix A for this legislation as well as the enabling legislation for the various park areas.

Description of National Mall and Memorial Parks

National Mall and Memorial Parks’ origins are as old as the capital city itself. The open spaces and parklands envisioned by Pierre L’Enfant’s plan (commissioned by President George Washington) created an ideal stage for national expressions of remembrance, observance, celebration, and First Amendment rights. The park cares for numerous federal park reservations that serve as welcoming gateways for visitors entering the historic fabric of the original 1791 Federal City. Some of the reservations now provide homes for commemorative additions to the landscape of the nation’s capital. With everything from iconic monuments and memorials to commemorative gardens, from presidential inaugurations to civil rights demonstrations, National Mall and Memorial Parks hosts history in the making. The park continues to evolve as Americans seek new ways to recognize their heritage.

For more than 200 years, the National Mall and the District of Columbia’s public spaces have symbolized the nation and its democratic values, which serve to inspire the world. National Mall and Memorial Parks continues to contribute to the rich American cultural heritage concentrated in Washington, DC. It hosts cultural and educational festivals, exhibitions, performances, and serves as home to our country’s preeminent national museums. Other public and private museums, cultural institutions, and visitor destinations are adjacent to or near park areas. The sites of National Mall and Memorial Parks are a testament to America’s past and present where the values of the nation are presented in a masterful blending of formal history and tradition with contemporary life.





The park provides permitting support to NPS National Capital Region parks for special events. More than 3,000 public gatherings, First Amendment activities, and special events are permitted each year in the National Capital Region. As many as 70% of these events take place within the park, and more than half of the permits relate to First Amendment activities. Events range from annual national celebrations such as the National Cherry Blossom Festival, Smithsonian Folklife Festival, and Independence Day to First Amendment demonstrations related to freedom of religion, speech, press, and the rights of people to peaceably assemble. National Mall and Memorial Parks has identified vigil sites for small First Amendment demonstrations on the Mall and near the Lincoln, Korean War Veterans, and Vietnam Veterans Memorials. Recreation events include walks, runs, and marathons (see appendix E).

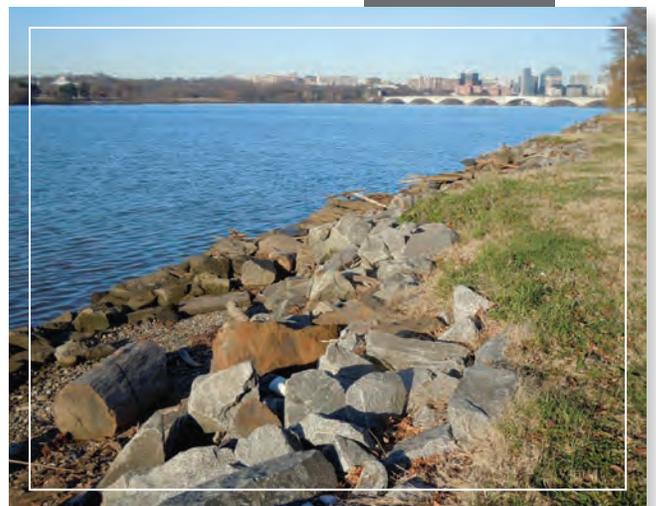
Park resources include the 2,000 American elms that line the Mall and nearly 4,000 internationally renowned Japanese cherry trees that brighten springtime in Washington, DC. Gardens display thousands of tulips, pansies, and annuals in more than 170 flower beds. In addition, the park manages many historic resources; the List of Classified Structures (database) includes 271 sites; there are 13 cultural landscape inventories; and there are more than 100 statues or bas-reliefs. The park also manages more than 46 miles of roads and more than three dozen constructed pools, lakes, water features, and water displays. This impressive mingling of natural and cultural resources has made our nation's capital one of the more heavily visited and photographed places in the world.

National Mall and Memorial Parks is responsible for more than 20 ball fields where local groups play softball, soccer, rugby, field hockey, volleyball, and polo. Other recreational opportunities, including jogging, biking, picnicking, golf, swimming, tennis, paddleboating, and fishing, are enjoyed by residents and visitors. Visitor services include bookstores and retail facilities, food services, restrooms, recreation rentals, and transit-related facilities. The paths and roads provide vital connections and access to Smithsonian and National Gallery museums.

The National Mall includes three areas—the Mall, Washington Monument and grounds, and West Potomac Park area. The National Mall extends west from the U.S. Capitol grounds to the Potomac River and south from Constitution Avenue NW to Independence Avenue SW and west of 15th Street around the Tidal Basin to the 14th Street Bridge.

The National Mall symbolizes our nation to the world and contains iconic memorials to Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, in addition to many other well-known and not-so-well-known commemorative features. It is a designed historic landscape that includes historic districts and cultural landscapes. The National Mall offers visitors the opportunity to understand and appreciate American heritage, ideas, values, and culture. Visited by more than 33 million people annually, thousands of schoolchildren, families, foreign visitors, veterans, and recreational users come to the park daily. Visitors enjoy the views and take advantage of interpretive programming presented by park rangers, park exhibits, publications, and wayfinding services. The National Mall is the site of national celebrations, First Amendment demonstrations and vigils, presidential inaugural activities, state functions and diplomatic activities, veterans' activities, activities related to memorials, and other special events and public gatherings.

- The Mall**—The Mall, at the eastern end of the National Mall between the U.S. Capitol and the Washington Monument, is a formal landscape composed of turf panels bordered by rows of elm trees and wide walks with historic seating and lighting. The Mall is a key location for First Amendment demonstrations, national celebrations such as the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Independence Day, and other national celebrations identified in 36 CFR 7.96, and special events, as well as a welcome green space for recreation. Visitor services include four concession stands (one seasonal), an information kiosk, and the Smithsonian-National Mall station. The Mall serves as the front yard to Smithsonian Institution museums, two National Gallery of Art museums and their sculpture garden, and the headquarters of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- Washington Monument**—The iconic Washington Monument, an obelisk more than 555 feet tall near the center of the National Mall, is visible from miles away, and its windows offer incredible views of the National Mall, the White House, the U.S. Capitol, the Federal Triangle, downtown Washington, DC, and Virginia. The monument contains a statue of our first president, almost 200 commemorative stones, exhibits, an elevator, and a staircase. The monument was listed as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark in 1981 and is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Other historic structures on the monument grounds listed in the national register are Monument Lodge, Survey Lodge, the Jefferson Pier, and two Bulfinch Gateposts. The Washington Monument grounds comprise approximately 106 acres, bounded by 14th Street to the east, Constitution Avenue to the north, 17th Street to the west, and the Tidal Basin to the south. Visitor facilities include the Sylvan Theater, a bookstore, information, and restrooms.
- West Potomac Park Area**—Almost 400 acres in size, the West Potomac Park area provides the setting for such nationally recognized memorials and landscape features as the Lincoln Memorial and Reflecting Pool, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Korean War Veterans Memorial, World War II Memorial, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial, Constitution Gardens and the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence Memorial, and several other memorials or features. The Tidal Basin, with its three memorials, views, and spectacular Japanese flowering cherry trees each spring, also includes public parking, floral library, seasonal concession stand, and recreation rentals (see individual memorial descriptions below).





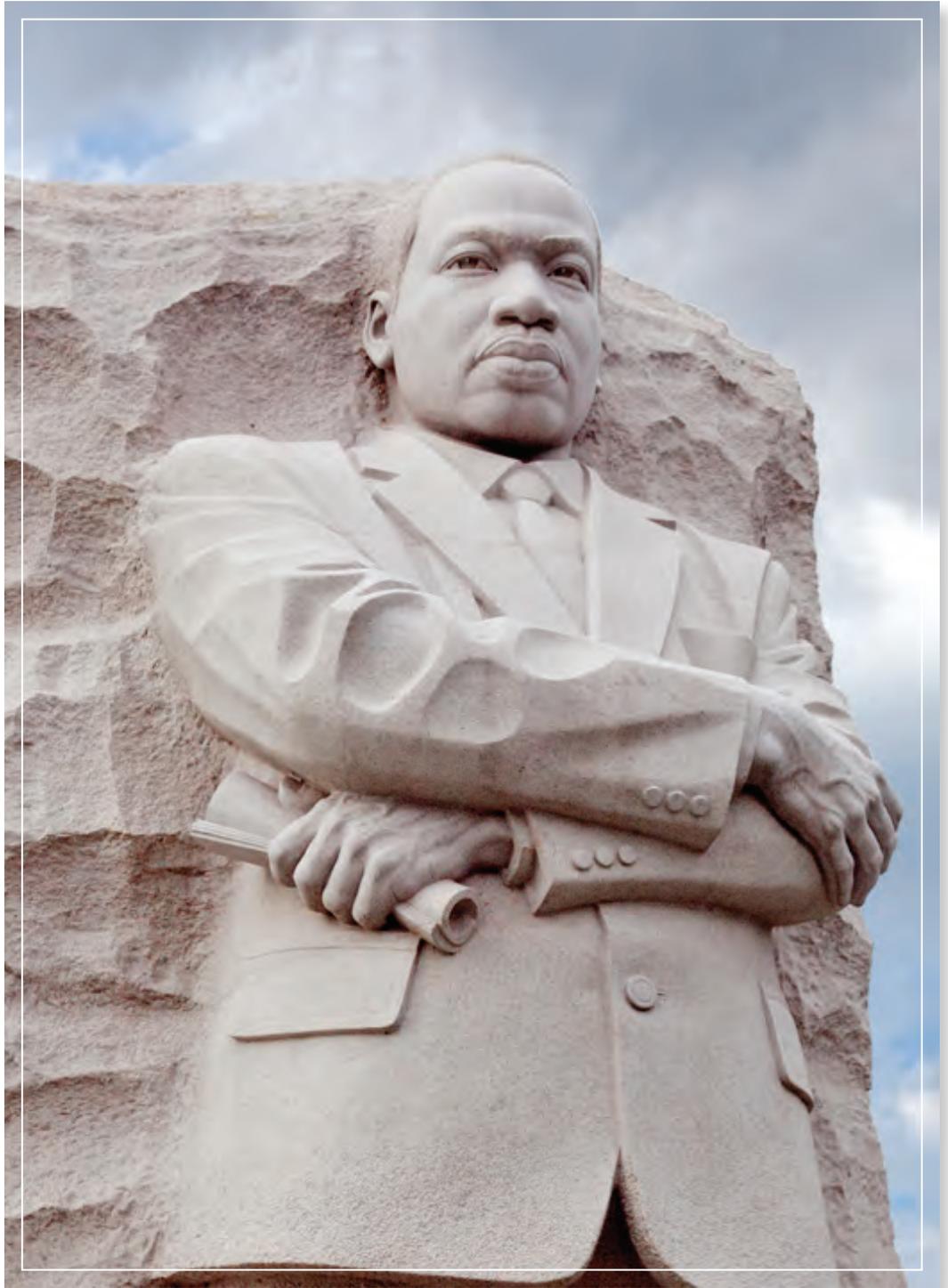
- **Constitution Gardens**—Constitution Gardens is a living legacy to the founding of the republic, as well as an oasis in the midst of a city landscape. The gardens were dedicated in May 1976 as an American Revolution Bicentennial tribute. The gently rolling landscape for recreation and event use includes walks, seating, and lighting. On July 2, 1984, the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence Memorial was dedicated. Other resources include a seven-acre manmade lake, the historic Lockkeeper’s House, Potomac Park levee and related wall, and visitor facilities including a restroom and a seasonal concession stand. Constitution Gardens is west of 17th Street and south of Constitution Avenue NW.
- **District of Columbia War Memorial**—The District of Columbia War Memorial was designed to be a memorial and a bandstand, such that each concert would be a tribute to those who served and sacrificed in World War I. It stands on a four-foot circular marble platform, around which are inscribed the names of 499 Washington residents who died in service during that war. It is the only District of Columbia memorial on the National Mall, and it symbolizes the unique distinction of Washington, DC, as both a local entity and federal city. A circular, open-air, Doric structure built almost entirely of Vermont marble, the memorial is large enough to accommodate the entire U.S. Marine Band. The memorial is in West Potomac Park, north of Independence Avenue SW and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial.
- **Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial**—Commonly known as FDR, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was an American statesman who served as the president of the United States from 1933 to 1945. The informal character of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial expanded the concept of commemoration and the ability to display complex stories within a memorial. The memorial site near the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial is in West Potomac Park, halfway between the Lincoln Memorial and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial along the west side of the Tidal Basin. Outdoor rooms convey the breadth of issues during the 32nd president’s four terms in office. The site includes three bas-reliefs, five water features, six statues, and numerous inscriptions. It also includes three access points to the Tidal Basin walk and two visitor facilities with exhibits, a bookstore, and restrooms.
- **George Mason Memorial**—The George Mason Memorial, southwest of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in West Potomac Park, commemorates the contributions of an important founding father. George Mason was the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which served as an inspiration to Thomas Jefferson while drafting the Declaration of Independence. The memorial site includes a bronze and marble statue of a seated George Mason under a pergola surrounded by inscriptions and perennial gardens and was built around a historic water feature.



- Korean War Veterans Memorial**—The Korean War Veterans Memorial is in West Potomac Park, southeast of the Lincoln Memorial and south of the reflecting pool. Its wall of remembrance and 19 stainless steel statues commemorate the sacrifices of the millions of Americans and allied partners who fought during the Korean War. The site also includes a flagpole, pool with seating, inscriptions, and the message, *FREEDOM IS NOT FREE*. The memorial includes an electronic registry maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission.
- Lincoln Memorial**—The Lincoln Memorial anchors the western end of the National Mall in West Potomac Park at the end of the reflecting pool. It commemorates Abraham Lincoln, our nation’s 16th president, and includes a 175-ton seated marble statue, an inscription of the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln’s second inaugural address, and murals. The site has a strong association with civil rights and is the site of many First Amendment gatherings, including the historic March on Washington in 1963 and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech. The iconic memorial also includes a bas-relief sculpture, names of states, exhibits, a bookstore, and restrooms. The reflecting pool includes walks, benches, historic elm walks, and lighting.



- **Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial**—The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial is in West Potomac Park on a four-acre parcel along the west side of the Tidal Basin and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of the most prominent leaders of the civil rights movement in the 1960s. The memorial honors his legacy and the struggle for freedom, equality, and civil rights with themes of justice, democracy, hope, and love. The site includes a large stone sculpture of Dr. King, inscription walls, two water features, an entry plaza, and raised garden areas. The memorial provides four access points to the Tidal Basin and a nearby visitor facility with a bookstore, information, and restrooms.



- Thomas Jefferson Memorial**—Dedicated by President Franklin Roosevelt on April 13, 1943, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial is directly south of the White House along the southern edge of the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park. This iconic memorial to America’s third president is a key landmark in the monument core of Washington, DC, and was modeled after the Pantheon of Rome. Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence, first Secretary of State for the United States of America, and a complex man of the 18th and 19th centuries who had a wide-ranging impact on the very makeup of America itself. The bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson is at the center of the classical domed structure, which also includes inscriptions, bas-reliefs, seating, exhibits, information, a bookstore, retail, and restrooms. Other nearby visitor services include a concession stand.



- Vietnam Veterans Memorial**—Honoring the men and women who served in the controversial Vietnam War, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial chronologically lists the names of more than 58,000 Americans who gave their lives in service to their country. The simple memorial was a new type of commemoration. The memorial also includes a flagpole, The Three Servicemen statue, the Vietnam Women’s Memorial, and an “In Memory” plaque that honors those who suffered as a result of their service, which has a related website maintained by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. Directories at the memorial provide name locations, and there is also an information kiosk. A number of items from the museum collection, which is housed off-site, will be displayed in the future Vietnam Veterans Memorial Center, to be built west of the memorial. The memorial is northeast of the Lincoln Memorial in West Potomac Park between 21st and 22nd Streets NW near the intersection of Henry Bacon Drive and Constitution Avenue NW.





- **World War I Memorial (formerly Pershing Park)**—The park, redesignated in 2015 as the World War I Memorial, will continue to include commemoration of General John J. Pershing. Pershing’s World War I leadership propelled him to the rank of General of the Armies, a rank he shares only with George Washington. Originally planned as an oasis within the heart of a vibrant capital city, the World War I Memorial offers opportunities for both relaxation and remembrance. The park has been the subject of a design competition for a new World War I Memorial. Situated at the west end of Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, the park covers 1.76 acres.

- **World War II Memorial**—Through stone architecture and bronze sculptures, the World War II Memorial recognizes the ways in which Americans in the Atlantic and Pacific Theaters, as well as the home front, served during the Second World War. A wall of 4,048 gold stars recognizes more than 400,000 Americans who gave the ultimate sacrifice and recognizes the victory they achieved to end tyranny and restore freedom around the globe. Fifty-six columns represent states and territories of the United States. The site includes inscriptions, 24 bas-reliefs, sculptures, 2 flagpoles, and water features. The memorial is at the eastern end of the reflecting pool in West Potomac Park near 17th Street and incorporates the historic Rainbow Pool. Visitor services include information, restrooms, and an electronic registry maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission.





Memorial Parks

- Memorial Parks**—National Mall and Memorial Parks contains major historic parks and more than 150 reservations in the center of the city of Washington, DC, including squares, circles, and triangular spaces that are the result of the L'Enfant plan of the city and subsequent city planning. A number of these park sites also contain commemorative resources such as statues, fountains, and pools, and some are within identified cultural landscapes or historic districts. Many of these memorial parks establish the character of a neighborhood and are prized by local residents for their green space. Resources include Franklin Park, Dupont Circle, Farragut Square, Washington Circle, Benjamin Banneker Park, Logan Circle, and many others. Some memorial park areas are described in more detail below, but a more complete list is given in appendix D.
- African American Civil War Memorial**—More than 200,000 African American soldiers and sailors served in the U.S. Army and Navy during the Civil War. Their service helped to end the war and free more than 4 million slaves. The African American Civil War Memorial honors their service and sacrifice. The memorial contains a bronze sculpture, *The Spirit of Freedom*, and a walking area with curved short panel walls inscribed with the names of men who served during the war. The memorial is north of the National Mall at the corner of Vermont Avenue, 10th Street, and U Street NW.
- American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial**—Dedicated on October 5, 2014, the memorial shines a light on the important lessons of courage, sacrifice, tenacity, loyalty, and honor by bearing witness to the experiences of war heroes who were disabled as a result of military service. Through juxtaposition of granite and glass, the American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial conveys a combination of strength and vulnerability, of loss and renewal. The memorial includes etched glass panels, inscribed granite walls, a tree grove, bronze sculptures, a reflecting pool, and a fountain with a ceremonial flame. The memorial is just southwest of the U.S. Capitol and the United States Botanic Garden, across from the Bartholdi Fountain on Washington Avenue SW.





- **Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument**—Home to the National Woman's Party since 1929, this site was the epicenter of the struggle for women's political, social, and economic equality throughout the 20th century. From this house just blocks from the U.S. Capitol and Supreme Court, Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party developed innovative strategies and tactics that became the blueprint for civil-rights organizations and activities throughout the 20th century. President Barack Obama designated the site as a national monument on April 12, 2016. Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument will have a separate foundation document.



- **East Potomac Park**—East Potomac Park is one of the largest recreational spaces in the Washington, DC, core, occupying most of Hains Point between the Washington Channel and the Potomac River. It is almost 330 acres in size and extends southeast of West Potomac Park. East Potomac Park has been primarily developed for active recreation uses. The park currently contains a golf course with food service, one of the country's oldest miniature golf courses, a swimming pool (owned by the District of Columbia), and a tennis facility. The area's roads are well used by bicyclists. Visitor services also include picnic facilities, restrooms, and a playground. East Potomac Park is home to the National Capital Region offices of the National Park Service, park headquarters, United States Park Police Headquarters and facilities, a number of parking areas, and the Cuban-American Friendship Urn.



- **Ford's Theatre National Historic Site**—Ford's Theatre National Historic Site includes Ford's Theatre restored to its 1865 appearance, the Petersen House (also known as The House Where Lincoln Died), and the Lincoln museum collection and other associated artifacts. While attending a performance at Ford's Theatre, President Abraham Lincoln became the first American president to be assassinated. The purpose of Ford's Theatre National Historic Site is to preserve the setting and interpret the assassination and death of President Abraham Lincoln in April 1865. Ford's Theatre has a separate foundation document.

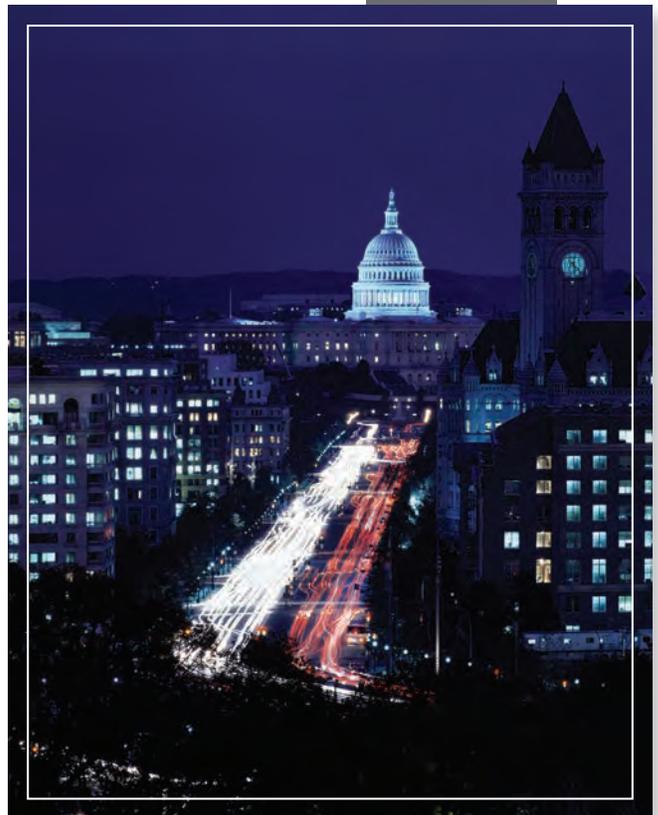


- **Hispanic Heroes on Virginia Avenue, NW**—Along Virginia Avenue NW, from Constitution Avenue NW to New Hampshire Avenue, statues in small parks honor Hispanic liberators José Gervasio Artigas, Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, Bernardo de Gálvez, and Benito Juárez. These statues commemorate the contributions of Latino leaders who brought freedom and change through the Americas.



- **Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism during World War II**—The Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism during World War II reflects on the legacy of Japanese internment camps in the United States during World War II. The memorial consists of a bronze sculpture of two cranes representing prosperity, the future, peace, strength, and dignity. The site also includes inscribed stone walls, large granite boulders set in a shallow reflecting pool, plantings, and a long tubular bell. The memorial site is on the west side of Louisiana Avenue NW at D Street NW, northwest of the U.S. Capitol.

- National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial**—The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial honors fallen law enforcement officers. The three-acre memorial features a reflecting pool and walks adjacent to angled stone walls on which are inscribed names of U.S. law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty. The stone walls terminate in sculptures of lions and lambs. Each May during Police Week there is a ceremony to add names. The memorial is at Judiciary Square, between D, E, 4th, and 5th Streets NW, directly south of the National Building Museum.
- Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site**—The Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site extends from the U.S. Capitol grounds to 15th Street NW near the east side of the White House and consists of most of the sidewalks, plazas, and parks along Pennsylvania Avenue. It has been the location of the presidential inaugural parade since 1805 and was the site of the first protest march on Washington by Coxey's Army in 1894. The site is unified by a consistent streetscape character (e.g., paving, street furniture, plantings) established in the 1970s. The largest park areas are John Marshall Park, the United States Navy Memorial, Freedom Plaza, and the World War I Memorial. Spectacular views of the U.S. Capitol are available at the southeast end of Pennsylvania Avenue along a view corridor that dates back to the 1791 plan for Washington, DC, by Pierre L'Enfant. In 1972, Congress created the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to develop and implement a plan for Pennsylvania Avenue and the adjacent area, which was completed in 1974. By 1996, much of the work proposed by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation had been accomplished, and Congress transferred its responsibilities to the National Park Service, the U.S. General Services Administration, and the National Capital Planning Commission.
- United States Navy Memorial**—The United States Navy Memorial honors those who have served or are currently serving in the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine. It consists of a ceremonial amphitheater paved in granite to represent the world; a sculpture, *The Lone Sailor*; ornamental fountains and pools; and flagpole masts, inscriptions, and sculptural panels depicting historic Navy achievements. The nearby Navy Memorial Heritage Center, operated by the United States Navy Memorial Foundation, is entered from the memorial plaza. The memorial is in Market Square on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue NW between 7th and 9th Streets NW. The east side of the site also includes a Civil War memorial honoring Major General Winfield Scott Hancock.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. National Mall and Memorial Parks is both an individual unit of the national park system as well as an administrative unit that oversees numerous park sites and resources. See appendix A for enabling legislation for park units managed by National Mall and Memorial Parks. The purpose statement for National Mall and Memorial Parks was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation, the legislation of included units, and the legislative history that influenced its development. The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

NATIONAL MALL AND MEMORIAL PARKS preserves, protects, and interprets symbolic, monumental, and dignified civic spaces and commemorative works in the center of the nation's capital that honor American ideals and values, distinguished public figures, events, and military and civilian sacrifices and contributions. National Mall and Memorial Parks serves as a public park and open space for First Amendment gatherings, national celebrations, active civic and cultural engagement, recreation, and public enjoyment.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of National Mall and Memorial Parks, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for National Mall and Memorial Parks. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. **Stage of Democracy.** National Mall and Memorial Parks contains the nation's foremost public spaces and the primary settings for First Amendment activities, presidential inaugurations, civic engagement, and national celebrations. Citizens from throughout the country and around the world come here to participate in American democracy, celebrate freedom, and experience our nation's history and culture.
2. **Commemorating History and Values.** The monuments, memorials, and sites in National Mall and Memorial Parks connect visitors directly with American history and values, cultural heritage, and the sacrifices of so many, supporting our national identity as well as individual connections to the larger national and international experience.
3. **Views, Symbolism, and Character.** The capital city, with its symbolic, visual representation of U.S. democracy and government, includes some of the first federal public spaces in the United States and establishes the character of National Mall and Memorial Parks. National Mall and Memorial Parks protects a variety of planned vistas, parks, and urban open spaces originating from the landmark L'Enfant and McMillan plans.
4. **America's Front Yard.** As America's front yard and local residents' backyard, National Mall and Memorial Parks protects the valuable urban green space that accommodates a variety of passive and active recreational activities for a diverse population.



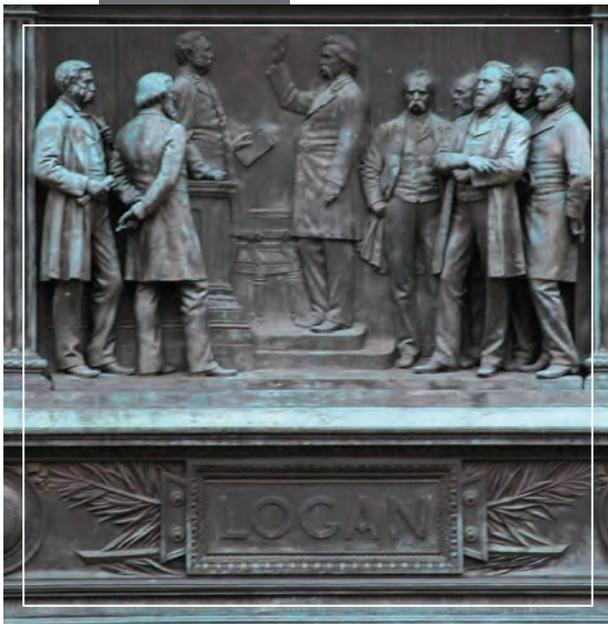
Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for National Mall and Memorial Parks:

- **The National Mall.** The National Mall is a preeminent national landscape that is home to the enduring symbols of our country including various trees and gardens that symbolize cultural and diplomatic exchanges and gifts from other nations. It includes a combination of formal designed areas, such as the Mall and the grounds of the Washington Monument, as well as naturalistic areas, such as the Tidal Basin and West Potomac Park. The National Mall also contains monuments, memorials, statues, and other commemorative works that honor important personages, historical events, and the ideals of democracy.
- **Memorial Parks.** National Mall and Memorial Parks protects more than 150 circles, squares, and triangles in the center of the city of Washington, DC, that were created as part of the L’Enfant plan of the city. Although not all may be individually significant to the park, they collectively contribute to the historic plans for the federal city. As a result, there is a high concentration of historic and cultural resources within the park. Many of these park sites feature commemorative resources such as display fountains, pools, statuary, and cultural landscapes. The sites are widely used by locals and visitors alike and thus feature visitor amenities such as pathways, benches, and drinking fountains. Some of the larger memorial parks are popular locations for First Amendment activities, events, and recreation.



- **National Stage of Public Expression.** At the center of the nation’s capital, National Mall and Memorial Parks contributes to the rich American cultural heritage concentrated in Washington, DC, and serves as the premier national civic space for public gatherings including First Amendment activities, national celebrations such as the National Cherry Blossom Festival, Smithsonian Folklife Festival, and Independence Day, and national mourning. It is at National Mall and Memorial Parks that the constitutional rights of speech and peaceful assembly find their fullest expression, with some of the nation’s most iconic monuments and memorials as their backdrop. During the presidential inauguration and parade on Pennsylvania Avenue, National Mall and Memorial Parks celebrates and witnesses the American democratic system of peaceful transfer of executive power.
- **Commemoration.** The commemoration of nationally significant events at National Mall and Memorial Parks allows for individuals to connect with their own history and the greater national identity. Groups and individuals visit National Mall and Memorial Parks to experience transformational moments, to reflect or contemplate on the larger American heritage or their own family’s place in our collective history, and to give themselves and others opportunities to grieve and heal. The park is also a place where families connect their children and grandchildren with their elders and with American and world history. The park supports several official commemorative dates, which include wreath-laying, an organized program, or an official statement by NPS officials. Commemoration at National Mall and Memorial Parks includes both solemn ceremonies to mark tragic events and war and large national celebrations such as Independence Day.
- **Urban Recreational Opportunities.** National Mall and Memorial Parks provides prime open park spaces in the city center that are valued by local, national, and international visitors. Green space for public enjoyment and recreation is very limited within the dense urban environment of Washington, DC, and the park serves as the backyard for many local residents who participate in a wide range of recreational activities. Recreation has changed over the last two centuries, but public enjoyment of park areas has been constant. “Recreation and pleasure” is part of enabling legislation for Potomac Park, which includes a little more than half of the land managed by National Mall and Memorial Parks.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for National Mall and Memorial Parks:

- **Symbols of American Democracy.** The public spaces, monuments, and memorials of National Mall and Memorial Parks, along with the U.S. Capitol and the White House standing prominently to the north and east, symbolize our nation’s democracy in action—past, present, and future.

A visit to National Mall and Memorial Parks provides an opportunity for all to recognize and celebrate the role they play in our democracy. Ultimately, every visitor—through meaningful connections with the monuments, memorials, and their stories and lessons—has a right to take away a greater understanding of how they can help make America, and the world, better.

- **E Pluribus Unum—Out of Many, One.** National Mall and Memorial Parks was born with the city of Washington, DC, in the earliest days of our nation. Like the nation that it helps to define, the park’s many units are destined to evolve with and through the voices and values of the American people.

It is more than a collection of memorials and monuments; it is a collection of stories that together define who we are as a nation. America’s story is ever evolving, ever improving, as its citizens learn, grow, and aspire to be better. Likewise, National Mall and Memorial Parks has evolved and grown over time to reflect the values and ideals of the changing nation. The true power of American democracy is its willingness, its determination, to better itself. This ideal can be seen, felt, and heard through the places and stories preserved and celebrated at National Mall and Memorial Parks. It is one story from many, one park from many, one ideal from the many values of the American people.





- **Places of Honor.** National Mall and Memorial Parks honors the bravery, sacrifices, and beliefs of those who have served their nation, its people, and all humanity.

Few experiences at a memorial are so moving as reaching out to run your fingers over the contours of a name etched into the glossy black marble of the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial. Suddenly, the inhumanity of war becomes tangible. Concepts become people; sacrifice abruptly has a name, a human name. Other memorials also honor the people and values that define our nation. The power of these places to provoke deep emotional connections in people is vast. They provide space for individuals, as well as for the nation as a whole, to continue to heal and reflect on the meanings of sacrifice, bravery, and freedom.

- **A Continuing Dialogue.** The features and characteristics of National Mall and Memorial Parks inspire a continuing national dialogue on the ideals—and the sometimes painful realities—of the continuing American experiment in creating a free and democratic republic.

No other place in America better represents the opportunity for engagement and dialogue as National Mall and Memorial Parks. It is here, America's front yard, where people gather who want to be heard and express their First Amendment rights to demonstrate peacefully. It is here where the calls for equality, liberty, and freedom still ring out on a daily basis. It is here where American democracy continues to grow, evolve, and improve.

- **Renewal and Recreation.** The planned landscape and monumental designs of National Mall and Memorial Parks offer both visitors and residents a space for inspiration and personal renewal, contemplation, immersion in the world of nature, and outdoor recreation in a busy urban environment.

In the always connected 21st century, finding a balance between work and play, between personal life and professional life, becomes ever more important. Particularly in urban settings, where green space and areas for recreational opportunities often play second fiddle to the demands of the business world, places like National Mall and Memorial Parks are invaluable sources for outdoor recreation and personal renewal. From picnickers on the grassy slopes below the Washington Monument, to the rousing games of softball and relaxing rounds of golf in West and East Potomac Parks, to the serenity of a stroll around the Tidal Basin, National Mall and Memorial Parks provides the necessary space for healthy and happy experiences.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for National Mall and Memorial Parks.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for National Mall and Memorial Parks, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.



Fundamental Resource or Value	The National Mall
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The iconic memorials and museums are international tourist destinations. • The 2010 National Mall Plan provides background on resource conditions and use and is the blueprint for the future. • The Mall turf renovation project sets a high standard for turf and managed use in other areas of the park. • Mall turf sustainable systems improve soil drainage and stormwater management. • Visitation levels of more than 33 million visitors annually affect facilities and resources. • The National Mall is the primary site of national celebrations, First Amendment gatherings, and other activities. • First Amendment activity costs cannot be recovered. • Limited active interpretation (ranger-led tours) is available at some sites. • Visitor facilities, such as restrooms and food service, are inadequate for visitation levels. • Climate change impacts preservation of structures and landscapes. • Primary commuter routes, tunnels, and bridges into Washington, DC, impact travel to and within the park area. • The National Cherry Blossom Festival, Smithsonian Folklife Festival, and Independence Day have become international events. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities and infrastructure are aging, life cycles of facilities are shortening, and deferred maintenance is increasing. • Emphasis on sustainable practices is increasing. • Design of public space must increasingly consider security and safety. • Event monitoring and tracking to better recover event costs is improving. • Pressure is increasing to host unconventional events. • The National Mall Plan projects 42 million visitors annually during the next 20 years. • New methodologies and technologies are being used to accurately count visitors. • The use of Segways and bicycles is increasing along multiuse trails with high pedestrian volumes.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The National Mall
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary facilities may visually impact the great cross axis of the National Mall. • Accessibility improvements at highly visible sites may require major alterations. • Public spaces and memorials may be targets for terrorism. • Environmental compliance and regulation is increasingly complex. • Climate change and air pollution negatively impact park facilities and resources. • Many facilities are in areas prone to flooding. • External commercial operations compete with NPS concessions. • Seasonal tour bus volume overwhelms capacity. • Commuter traffic and congestion impact visitor experience and park operations. • Increased commercial tours, such as Segways, bicycles, and pedicabs, add to congestion on roads and multiuse trails. • Resources are being compromised by excessive use, social trails, and team sports. • There have been instances of soil damage and turf loss. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider market-rate pricing for special events to increase revenue and simplify cost recovery. • Track costs of First Amendment activities for budgeting purposes. • Use new technologies to increase efficiency of operations/maintenance and to gather more accurate visitor counts. • Use partnership fundraising to implement recommendations of the National Mall Plan. • Develop agreements with partners and key stakeholders to assist with operations. • Assess the potential for additional volunteers. • Explore commercial use authorizations for a range of multimodal transportation options, such as Segways, sightseeing buses, Bikeshare, water taxis, and tour buses. • Continue to coordinate multimodal park transportation for staff and visitors. • Encourage the use of off-site parking in collaboration with partners. • Encourage water-based activities at the Tidal Basin, Constitution Gardens, and Potomac waterfront. • Highlight and interpret sustainable practices. • Reestablish a lighting task force for the monument core.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and obtain accurate GIS data. • Update heritage documentation from Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and Historic American Landscapes Survey. • Update elm tree studies. • Update tree assessment. • Visitor use and capacity study. • Inventory and identify park photos. • Acoustic environmental study for memorials and decibel regulation.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The National Mall
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and design for implementation of projects in the National Mall Plan. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Site-specific interpretive plans. • Park partnership strategy. • Digital strategy for social media / website. • Wi-Fi logistics strategy. • Climate change scenario planning. • Solid waste and recycling plan (daily and event use). • Vehicular wayfinding signage plan. • Periodic update of 36 CFR 7.96 to address additional restrictions on new uses. • Position management plan. • Update National Mall and Memorial Parks Sourcebook.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3326, "Management and Protection of the National Mall and its Historic Landscape" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Parks
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L’Enfant Plan circles, triangles, and memorials characterize the city and provide green space. • The park manages more than 150 reservations of diverse sizes and character. • The high number of reservations affects management and maintenance. • Focus on the National Mall may disadvantage other reservations. • NPS staff and volunteer presence at some of the memorial parks is limited. • Signage does not always identify park sites as part of the national park system. • There is a lack of coordinated multimodal access to memorial park sites. • There are urban park challenges such as turf loss, social trails, degradation of historic structures, presence of food trucks, camping, skateboarding, rodents, and pet waste. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential growth is increasing demand for green space and recreation. • The business improvement district has interest in the condition and use of memorial parks. • Partners are improving and activating memorial parks. • Social media is being used for interpretation and orientation. • Facilities and infrastructure are aging, life cycles of facilities are shortening, and deferred maintenance is increasing. • Multimodal access, including dedicated bike lanes at or near park sites, is increasing. • The number of food trucks around certain park sites is increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New memorials may not include funds for operation/maintenance and interpretation. • NPS commercial use regulations pose challenges to activating uptown parks. • Widely distributed sites challenge operations and maintenance. • Vandalism and graffiti. • Food trucks create issues with trash/rodents, blocked views, and resource damage. • Resources are being compromised by excessive use, social trails, dogs off-leash, and skateboarding. • Commercial and residential neighbors may encroach on park sites. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiagency / city / Business Improvement District (BID) projects to maximize funding. • Site-specific partnerships to improve memorial parks. • Increased interpretation through technology and social media. • Use of volunteers (trash pickup, interpretation, maintenance, and planting). • Revision of commercial use authorization to be compatible with city permitting. • Expansion of National Mall pedestrian wayfinding to monument core. • Adopt-a-Statue Program to maintain statuary. • Establish trails/tours to link park sites and themes or stories.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Memorial Parks
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and obtain accurate GIS data. • Cultural landscape inventories. • Update heritage documentation from Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and Historic American Landscapes Survey. • Inventory and identification of park photos. • Update partnership agreement inventory. • Comprehensive boundary survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape reports. • Park partnership strategy. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Digital strategy for social media / website. • Wi-Fi logistics strategy. • Climate change scenario planning. • Position management plan. • Site-specific interpretive plans.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1) • Commemorative Works Act of 1986, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 10) “Commercial Visitor Services” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	National Stage of Public Expression
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1 and 2.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Mall and Memorial Parks is the primary location for First Amendment gatherings and national celebrations, including presidential inaugurations and Independence Day. It features desired locations with national icons and symbols in the center of the nation’s capital. • Specific park regulations in 36 CFR 7.96 refer to public use, gatherings, and restricted areas. • Vigil sites have been established for small First Amendment demonstrations. • The permit system is being updated to include online permitting, scheduling, mapping, tracking, and payment. • The National Park Service cannot recover costs for First Amendment activities. • More than 3,000 permits are issued by National Mall and Memorial Parks each year for the National Capital Region, more than half of which are for First Amendment gatherings. • Major events require extensive planning and multiagency coordination. • The Mall Turf Operation and Maintenance Manual helps better manage events. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations (36 CFR 7.96) are periodically updated to address additional restrictions or new uses. • Media attention will continue due to high-profile location. • Events will continue to reflect changing interests, social movements, and controversy. • Event applicants desire locations that may adversely affect viewsheds/resources. • The numbers of permits are expected to increase. • There is increasing pressure to host unconventional events.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil disobedience requires law enforcement and adversely affects other park visitors. • Large-scale events create safety, security, circulation, and access challenges. • Conflicts between protest groups can occur. • Existing infrastructure is not adequate to support large events. • Staff to monitor and maintain areas before, during, and after events is limited. • Applicants may not provide accurate information during the permit process. • Temporary facilities and attendees at events can damage resources (i.e., soil damage, turf loss). <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve/rewrite permit guidelines for clarity. • Redesign sites and infrastructure to better facilitate events. • Rotate events to multiple sustainable locations to reduce resource impacts. • Shorten length of events to reduce resource impacts. • Encourage green/sustainable practices for events and attendees. • Expand use of the Mall Turf Operation and Maintenance Manual to better manage events throughout the park. • Track the costs of First Amendment activities for budgeting. • Increase the number of volunteers and event staff. • Determine safe decibel levels to inform update of sound level regulations. • Expand online availability of permitting and payment to simplify the process.

Fundamental Resource or Value	National Stage of Public Expression
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and obtain accurate GIS data. • Coordinate online permit applications with GIS. • Acoustic environmental study for memorials and decibel regulation.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass communication plan. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Wi-Fi logistics strategy. • Periodic update of 36 CFR 7.96 to address additional restrictions on new uses. • Permit system planning – phase 2 development.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “National Capital Region” (36 CFR 7.96) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3326, “Management and Protection of the National Mall and its Historic Landscape” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook



Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemoration
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 1, 2, and 3.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial sites are well-visited icons and symbols of our nation and are located throughout the park. Many include ornamental water features and inscriptions. • Memorial accessibility can be challenging. Many memorial sites are historic and were built before modern accessibility standards, and other sites have terrain and security challenges. Correcting accessibility needs to be addressed on a site-by-site basis to resolve these complications. • To protect memorial character, only official events are allowed at certain memorials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lincoln Memorial - Vietnam Veterans Memorial - Thomas Jefferson Memorial - Washington Monument • Sound restrictions may apply at event sites. • Memorials and viewscapes are prominently featured in photography, television, and film. • There are seven museum collections related to memorials or historic sites. • The Vietnam Veterans Memorial museum collection continues to grow as a result of items left at the wall. This is one of the first sites where a collection has been generated by visitors. • Public database terminals are located at the Vietnam Veterans, Korean War Veterans, and World War II memorials. • Commemorative events and anniversaries can dominate staff workloads. • The park partners with others to support memorials, including the Military District of Washington (U.S. Army), which provides full-service honor guard, wreath bearers, etc. • Annual ceremonies add names to the Law Enforcement Officer’s Memorial and Vietnam Veterans Memorial. • Requests for use of restricted air space for special event flyovers require significant coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average, a new memorial is established each year. • Demand for annual commemorative events at new memorials is increasing. • Permit requests for use of restricted areas by the public or friends groups are increasing. • Permit requests for commemorative concerts and activities is increasing. • Aging veterans and families visit memorials for wars in which they fought. Programs such as Honor Flight are bringing veterans to the World War II Memorial and other sites.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is pressure to alter and/or expand memorials. • There is pressure to add memorials in the Reserve, which is prohibited by the Commemorative Works Act. • Lack of intellectual property limits the NPS ability to interpret or portray memorials. • Vibration/sound from air traffic, roads, and events can impact memorials and desired visitor experiences. • Closures during large commemorative events affect visitors, staff, and public access. • Memorials are being damaged by vandalism, food/drink, and other items. • Inappropriate visitor behavior at memorials, such as wading in memorial water features (prohibited), may occur. • Additional commemoration will impact funding, staff, and resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Commemoration
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage creative temporary commemorations (i.e., FaceScape, concerts). • Continue to commemorate other cultures (e.g., Latin American Liberators and Ghandi Memorial). • Use thematic topics to connect with other national parks and with sites managed by others (e.g., thematically linking the Washington Monument and Mount Vernon). • Study use trends and patterns before establishing regulations for new memorials. • Reexamine regulations related to existing memorials to determine if they are still appropriate. • Expand nonpersonal interpretation (e.g., social media, apps).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and obtain accurate GIS data. • Update heritage documentation from Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and Historic American Landscapes Survey. • Cultural landscape inventories. • Acoustic environmental study for memorials and decibel regulation.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape reports. • Park partnership strategy. • Periodic update of 36 CFR 7.96 to address additional restrictions on new uses. • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Digital strategy for social media / website. • Wi-Fi logistics strategy. • Site-specific interpretive plans. • Statue / bas-relief management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1) • Commemorative Works Act of 1986, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Reserve Act of 2003 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “National Capital Region” (36 CFR 7.96) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 4) “Natural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) “Use of the Parks” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Urban Recreational Opportunities
Related Significance Statements	Significance statements 3 and 4.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Mall Plan sets a vision for expanded and diversified recreation. • East and West Potomac Parks provide large active recreation areas in the District of Columbia. • Recreational uses include a golf course, tennis courts, a swimming pool, a miniature golf course, multipurpose ball fields, picnic areas, volleyball courts, fishing sites, polo grounds, paddleboating sites, and multiuse trails for bikes, pedestrians, joggers, and Segways. • NPS paths are designated for multiple uses; some are primary bike commuter routes. • Affordable fees at the golf course attract diverse users. • Golf course facilities are in poor condition with drainage issues, deferred maintenance, and loss of historic features. • East Potomac Park has one of the oldest miniature golf courses in the country. • Active recreation opportunities are limited in the memorial parks. • Trees, lawn, shade, and gardens contribute to passive recreation. • Recreational leagues play in permitted areas; pick-up games play without permits. • Public gathering permits take precedence over sporting or special use permits; recreational users must relocate. • Street closures along set courses are needed periodically for runs, rides, and races. Between Memorial Day and Labor Day, no organized runs/rides/races are allowed because of high visitation and heat. • There is no official river access point for water-based recreation. • The District of Columbia and National Park Service partner to provide recreational opportunities. • An NPS study to optimize recreational areas and permit fees is underway. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activities are continually changing and evolving. • Biking is becoming increasingly popular among visitors, commuters, and cyclists training for races. • Residential pressure for green space is increasing. • Recreational users are increasingly required to use Recreation.gov to reserve space. • Recreation fees will be regularly assessed and may be periodically increased for consistency with other recreation providers. • As fees increase, the expectation of better field conditions increases. • Requests for 5k and 10k events, marathons, half-marathons, and triathlons are increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User conflicts among the biking community (e.g., cyclists training, novice cyclists, visitors, commuters) can lead to safety issues. • Skateboarding damages resources and facilities. • Teams (e.g., softball, kickball) compete for nonpermitted multiuse areas such as the Mall, send people to hold space, and limit other uses. • Conflicts between groups of users related to access to recreational space can occur. • Active recreation on wet ground damages soil and results in turf loss. • Excessive activity in some locations can damage the root systems of trees.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Urban Recreational Opportunities
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social trails in recreation-intense areas damage resources and turf. • Segways are not allowed in certain areas of the park. Because they move at different speeds than pedestrians, user conflicts are possible. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote NPS initiative Healthy Parks Healthy People. • Educate visitors about recreation, resource protection, and safety regulations. • Increase bicycle opportunities to provide multimodal access. • Coordinate between District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, and other NPS National Capital Region parks to improve multiuse pathway connectivity and address common needs. • Encourage concessioners to promote and expand recreation. • Expand and diversify water-based recreational opportunities. • Rehabilitate golf and tennis facilities. • Consider issuing permits for recreational use of turf on the Mall. • Update Superintendent's Compendium.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and obtain accurate GIS data. • Data counters for bikers and joggers/walkers. • Comprehensive boundary survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan. • Climate change scenario planning. • Periodic update of 36 CFR 7.96 to address additional restrictions on new uses.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Potomac Park Act of 1897 (29 Stat 624) • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "National Capital Region" (36 CFR 7.96) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 4) "Natural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for National Mall and Memorial Parks and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

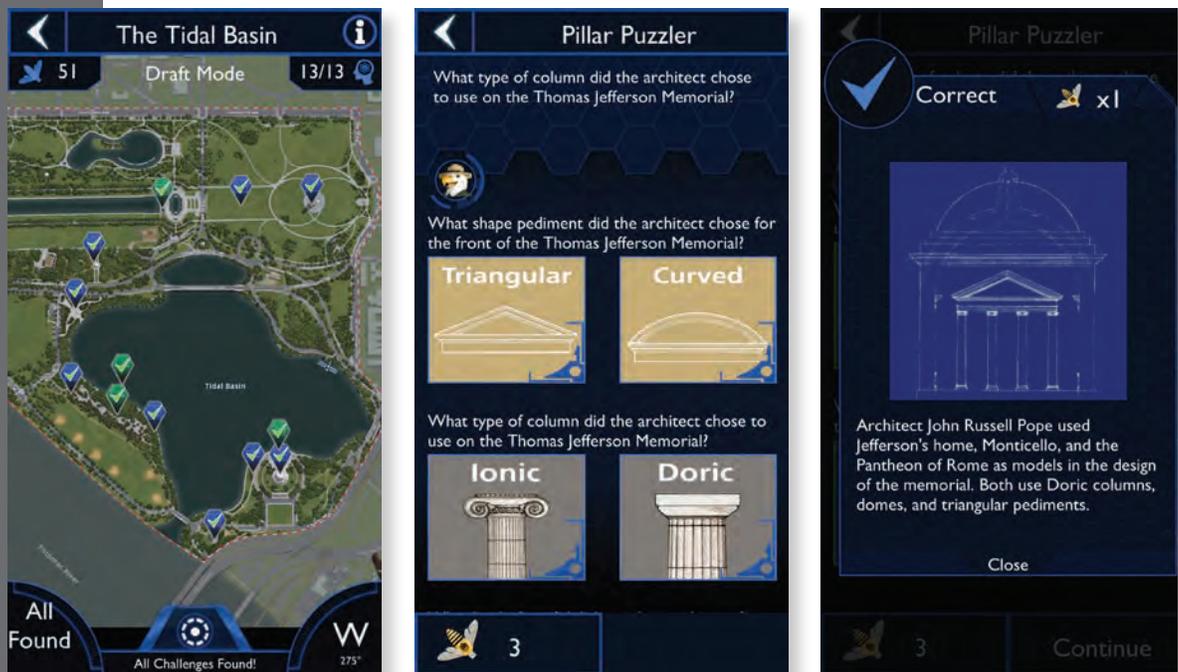
- **Deferred Maintenance and the Condition of Park Infrastructure.** National Mall and Memorial Parks currently has the highest deferred maintenance backlog in the National Park Service, estimated in September 2016 at \$769 million. Deferred maintenance is work that was not performed at the required intervals to ensure an acceptable facility condition to support the expected life cycle of an asset. It is the total of unfunded facilities deficiencies. These deficiencies require work to raise facilities and collateral equipment to a condition that meets accepted codes, laws, and standards and to achieve service life expectancies. As deferred maintenance continues to rise, the National Park Service is forced to make tough, strategic decisions in order to protect its priority assets and ensure the effective functioning of mission critical assets. Assets are prioritized by interdisciplinary teams that measure an asset's contribution to protecting natural and cultural resources, visitor use, park operational support, and asset substitutability. To that end, infrastructure, which rarely is seen or used by visitors, is more difficult to attract funding, and often takes a back seat to more prominent asset needs. National Mall and Memorial Park's backlog includes 82 buildings representing 6.8% of the total, 91 roads, bridges and parking lots representing 6.6% of the backlog, and 173 other assets (including seawalls, waterways, and infrastructure) that comprise 86.6% of the park's total deferred maintenance. There is a need to map out a long-term strategy to address the deferred maintenance, especially the overwhelming infrastructure needs, in order to assure the preservation of these remarkable places and ensure public enjoyment for future generations.
- **Memorial Operation and Maintenance.** National Mall and Memorial Parks is dedicated to memorialization of American heritage and democratic values and, as such, is a popular location for the creation of commemorative monuments and memorials. New memorials are operational challenges (i.e., staffing, maintenance, and interpretation). They are created by congressional action, with limited consultation with NPS staff, and typically do not come with an increase in the park's budget.
- **Increasing Visitation and Recreation Demand.** In general, visitation is changing in intensity and variety. Recreational demand and use of facilities has evolved. For example, commercial uses within the park (e.g., physical fitness specialists and dog walking services) and public requests for dog parks, community gardens, and playground amenities are increasing. Greater intensity of use and increased vandalism in certain areas threaten to degrade park resources and facilities. The park lacks sufficient capacity to manage engagement efforts with neighbors, friends groups, and other visitors among the park's diverse and complex stakeholders.

- **Climate Change, Environmental Impacts, and Sea Level Rise.** Many areas of the park are susceptible to sea level rise, particularly those near the Potomac River. Portions of Potomac Park levee have been completed in West Potomac Park to protect the city from river flooding, but the National Mall areas in West Potomac Park as well as East Potomac Park remain vulnerable to river flooding and sea level rise. Both West and East Potomac parks were built on reclaimed land, and the seawalls that were constructed to protect against water intrusion are crumbling and failing. Park headquarters facilities are below the normal high tide line, and sea level rise has become a regular occurrence there and elsewhere in East Potomac Park. The park will move its headquarters to 1100 Ohio Drive SW before 2020. Sea level rise is also a major concern near the Tidal Basin.

Issues with sea level rise and water infiltration have become more pronounced over time and will probably be exacerbated by climate change-induced effects on sea level and storm surges. It is anticipated that water levels will rise 1/10th of an inch per decade. The park has an interagency response plan and plans for specific park resources, but more information and planning are needed to fully understand the impacts of climate change and appropriate adaptation measures. This is a critical issue for the park because some of its most iconic structures and features are already being impacted.

Historic buildings and structures also are impacted by environmental factors such as acid rain, exhaust fumes, biological growth, weathering, and natural disasters such as earthquakes.

- **Cost Recovery.** The National Park Service is authorized to recover costs associated with special use permits pursuant to 54 USC 103104. Fees established for a special use under this authority are intended to recover costs associated with managing the activity and not to generate revenue beyond actual costs. National Mall and Memorial Parks issues a large volume of permits for many events that occur simultaneously. The cost associated with the issuance and monitoring of each individual permitted activity related to recovery can be challenging and complicated due to the number of staff involved and multiple simultaneous activities. Payments cannot be saved to use at appropriate times for landscape restoration. Payments can take time to receive and process, delaying or eliminating the ability to use the funds to recover from events. Further, First Amendment activities are excluded from cost recovery and constitute a large number of park events. There is a need to improve the cost recovery process to make it more efficient so that needed funds for park operations are provided in a timely manner.
- **Multijurisdictional Challenges and Urban Issues.** National Mall and Memorial Parks consists of a variety of park sites scattered throughout central Washington, DC, from the National Mall itself to small pocket parks in adjacent downtown neighborhoods. Although this organizational structure is efficient in some respects, it also leads to difficulties in balancing the needs, priorities, and funding among the various sites managed by the park. In an era of reduced budgets and resources, park staff are spread thinly across the individual sites, making it more difficult for park staff to protect resources and provide positive visitor experiences. Issues such as homelessness, pest species, pet waste, encroachment, and commercial uses have been pervasive, particularly at the units in the uptown neighborhood. A process to transfer jurisdiction to other federal agencies or the District of Columbia exists, and some park areas have been transferred. Because the park manages many small unnamed areas or even city sidewalks, the jurisdiction may be unclear, people may not know who to contact about an issue, construction or event permits may not be acquired, or required commission reviews may not occur. Park staff and management regularly work with stakeholders and law enforcement agencies to address these issues, but enforcement staff levels are insufficient to meet the need. Additional boundary data and interagency communication would help the park and jurisdictional partners work together more effectively. This issue is linked, in part, to lack of NPS identity at certain park sites, but it is exacerbated by the differences between national park designation and management versus typical urban park functions.



- Update Technology to Further Support Operations and Visitor Services.** Park staff are facing challenges with new technology in meeting ever-changing operational needs as well as visitor requests for information and interpretation using new technology. For example, some of the new memorials contain very advanced technology that may require specialized technical skills to support operations. Also, with such a broad range of geographically dispersed park sites, National Mall and Memorial Parks must provide visitor information and interpretation through a variety of platforms. As demand for visitor information increases, so do pressures to provide technological amenities such as Wi-Fi hotspots or interactive waysides.
- Partnerships.** Due to the number of sites and diversity of resources within its boundaries, National Mall and Memorial Parks works in partnership with a wide variety of stakeholders and other groups ranging from nonprofit organizations to federal, state, and local agencies. With current budget and staffing challenges, expansion of these efforts is a critical component of the park’s overall strategy to protect its resources and engage nearby communities. See appendix F for additional detail on park partners.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV and Key Issue	Permit system planning – phase 2 development	H	The park is updating its permit system; phase 2 will facilitate online permitting and payment.
FRV and Key Issue	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	H	This plan would evaluate and assess barriers to accessibility, both physical and programmatic. The outcome of the plan would be an accessible and spatially referenced document to guide park staff and decision makers in assessing, prioritizing, and implementing solutions for universal accessibility at all sites of National Mall and Memorial Parks.
FRV and Key Issue	Position management plan	H	The park is nearing a transition period with regard to upcoming retirements and future staffing. This position management plan would help manage succession planning and develop a formalized process for recording and sharing institutional knowledge. It would also help prioritize staff needs into the future, including operation, investment, and financial planning.
FRV and Key Issue	Digital strategy for social media / website	H	This strategy would provide guidance for strategic implementation of digital interpretive services throughout the park. It could include recommendations for websites, social media, and digital exhibits. The Smithsonian Institution recently developed a digitization strategic plan that could serve as an example to aid in development of a similar plan for National Mall and Memorial Parks.
FRV and Key Issue	Mass communication plan	H	A mass communication plan is needed for park staff, partner agencies, and visitors (especially for use during emergencies).
FRV	Planning and design for implementation of projects in National Mall Plan	H	This effort would provide planning and design guidance for implementation of projects that are part of the National Mall Plan.
FRV and Key Issue	Park partnership strategy	M	This strategy would develop and clarify roles and responsibilities of the park and its partners in reaching mutual goals. It should include current state of partnerships and an analysis of the functionality of those partnerships. It could include goals and targets for each park division, among which could be better marketing and targeted fundraising. The strategy would also include outreach recommendations for potential partners.
FRV and Key Issue	Vehicular wayfinding signage plan	M	This plan would assess existing vehicular wayfinding and develop a new parkwide vehicular signage plan to be consistent with and coordinate with existing pedestrian wayfinding plan.
FRV and Key Issue	Cultural landscape reports	M	These reports would develop a management and treatment approach for several critical cultural landscapes in the park through improved understanding of their history, evolution, and significance. High-priority areas include Tidal Basin, East Potomac Park Golf Course, and Washington, DC, Public Reservations (Memorial Parks); medium-priority areas include Lincoln Memorial (Record of Treatment), West Potomac Park, and Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV and Key Issue	Historic structure reports	M	These reports would gather updated information related to the history and condition of critical historic structures in the park to ensure preservation of character-defining features and materials. They would help inform future management decisions regarding maintenance, adaptive reuse, and other issues. Reports are needed for the East Potomac Park administrative and golf course facilities, Lincoln Memorial, and Thomas Jefferson Memorial.
FRV	Statue / bas-relief management plan	M	This document would provide guidance for the long-term conservation and maintenance of the statuary and bas-reliefs managed by the park.
FRV and Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	L	This plan would help provide guidance for the management of visitor use at sites throughout National Mall and Memorial Parks.
FRV and Key Issue	Climate change scenario planning	L	This planning process would develop a range of plausible science-based scenarios for the future that would inform development of climate change adaptation strategies in a rapidly changing environment.
Key Issue	Commercial services plan	L	A commercial services plan would help ensure that concession facilities and services are necessary and appropriate, financially viable, and addressed in an approved management plan.
FRV and Key Issue	Periodic update of 36 CFR 7.96	L	Regular updates to 36 CFR 7.96 should address additional restrictions on new uses.
FRV	Updated National Mall and Memorial Parks Sourcebook	L	The sourcebook should be updated and consolidated and consolidated with GIS.
Key Issue	Resiliency plan for the Tidal Basin and seawalls	L	This plan would be a guide for buildings and infrastructure systems and provide a practical and flexible approach to help communities improve their resilience by setting priorities and allocating resources to manage risks for their prevailing hazards.
FRV and Key Issue	Solid waste and recycling plan	L	This plan would address the collection, management, and disposal of solid waste in a sustainable manner.
FRV	Wi-Fi logistics strategy	L	An expanded Wi-Fi system is important for future education and interpretation at National Mall and Memorial Parks, which is becoming increasingly reliant on self-guided interpretation including smartphone apps and virtual tours. Cellular providers have offered to help expand Wi-Fi access for the park, but park management needs to better understand access needs and logistics. This strategy would help the park determine placement, installation, and future operations of an expanded Wi-Fi system.
FRV	Site-specific interpretive plans	L	A parkwide long-range interpretive plan is being finalized, but additional interpretive guidance is needed for specific sites.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV and Key Issue	Develop and obtain accurate GIS data	H	Due in part to the dispersed nature of many of the sites managed by National Mall and Memorial Parks, GIS data on park boundaries and assets are critical. Needed layers include utilities and hookup locations, tree inventories, resource condition assessments, parking meter locations, etc. This information should be integrated into the park atlas or another web-based format for easy access. An inventory of all park components should be done as part of this inventory.
FRV	Update elm tree studies	H	A study of the elm trees on the National Mall is needed to determine the existence and extent of any impacts related to use by the Smithsonian Institution. This study would help determine acceptable visitor use levels in sensitive locations. The park has a memorandum of understanding with the Smithsonian Institution to undertake the study, but it has not yet begun.
FRV and Key Issue	Park administrative history	H	This project would include 1) an account of area management and use throughout its history; 2) a discussion of the movement to bring the site under the National Park Service; 3) a discussion of the major activities and events affecting National Mall and Memorial Parks; and; 4) appendixes, which would include, among other resources, oral histories that have been conducted of former superintendents who have served the park.
FRV and Key Issue	Comprehensive boundary survey	H	This survey is needed because of the complex and fragmented geography of park reservations, development encroachment, and other urban pressures.
Key Issue	Estimate daily costs related to maintenance of permitted areas	H	These daily costs should be developed based on per-acre basis, depending on season, type of use and temporary facilities, area of use (e.g., paved or lawn area), and projected volume of use.
FRV and Key Issue	Coordinate online permit applications with GIS	H	This effort would allow for improved mapping/scheduling of permits in the new online permitting system (phase 2).
FRV and Key Issue	Archeological overview and assessment	M	An archeological overview and assessment for all park areas has been recommended in numerous reports and is of interest to the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office. The report would help park managers make informed decisions regarding ongoing projects related to implementation of the National Mall Plan. Priority 1 areas include all lands in the National Mall. Priority 2 areas include all lands in the uptown parks and U.S. reservations identified as potential memorial sites in the Commemorative Works Act.
FRV and Key Issue	Acoustic environmental study for memorials and decibel regulation	M/L	This study would document the impact of sounds and vibrations from urban noise (such as planes/vehicles) as well as decibel levels at some events, with the goal of resource protection and visitor health and safety. Mitigation measures should be discussed.
FRV	Ethnographic overviews and assessments	M/L	Ethnographic overviews and assessments would identify significant cultural ties and uses related to resources within the memorial parks and within the monument core.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV and Key Issue	Cultural landscape inventories	M/L	Cultural landscape inventories would determine significance and identify contributing features within landscape boundaries. These documents would support cultural landscape reports. High-priority areas include Women’s Titanic Memorial (Southwest Waterfront), DC Public Reservations (Memorial Parks), Tidal Basin, and East Potomac Park Golf Course; medium-priority areas include Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument, East Potomac Park, West Potomac Park and associated memorials (including but not limited to Lincoln Memorial Grounds, Korean War Veterans Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, and WWII Memorial); and low-priority areas include Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site.
FRV and Key Issue	Prepare and update national register nominations	M/L	These nominations would evaluate how properties meet one or more of the national register criteria. They would define the property’s historical associations, context, and integrity and identify the features and qualities of the property that reflect its significance. Priorities are memorials that are automatically listed in the national register as congressionally designated national memorials but have not yet been documented and memorials and statues that should be included as part of an updated Memorial of Washington, DC, multiple property documentation form.
FRV	Data counters for bikers and joggers/ walkers	L	Trail counters should be installed in key park locations to document the number of bikers, joggers, and walkers using park trails.
FRV and Key Issue	Visitor use and capacity study	L	This study would provide an assessment of visitor use levels at key park destinations and guidance for appropriate capacities at those destinations.
FRV and Key Issue	Update heritage documentation from Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and Historic American Landscapes Survey	L	Heritage documentation is needed to increase accuracy, update baseline documentation, provide a significant interpretative tool, and assist the park in planning efforts for rehabilitation and restoration of buildings, structures, and cultural landscapes.
FRV	Tree assessment	L	Update.
FRV	Inventory and identification of park photos	L	
FRV and Key Issue	Partnership agreement inventory	L	Update.
Key Issue	Visitor capacity ranges for permitted areas	L	Update.
Key Issue	Assessment of leasing opportunities	L	

For more information about the existing and ongoing park planning and data collection for National Mall and Memorial Parks, please see appendix C.

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for National Mall and Memorial Parks

National Mall And Memorial Parks

EXECUTIVE ORDER PROMULGATED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES [Order No. 6166]

Whereas section 16 of the act of March 3, 1933 (Public, No. 428, 47 Stat. 1517), provides for reorganizations within the executive branch of the Government; requires the President to investigate and determine what reorganizations are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the statute; and authorizes the President to make such reorganizations by Executive order; and

Whereas I have investigated the organization of all executive and administrative agencies of the Government and have determined that certain regroupings, consolidations, transfers, and abolitions of executive agencies and functions thereof are necessary to accomplish the purposes of section 16;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the aforesaid authority, I do hereby order that:

SECTION 2.—NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS

All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries are consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior, at the head of which shall be a Director of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations; except that where deemed desirable there may be excluded from this provision any public building or reservation which is chiefly employed as a facility in the work of a particular agency. This transfer and consolidation of functions shall include, among others, those of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the National Cemeteries and Parks of the War Department which are located within the continental limits of the United States. National cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State, and those located in insular possessions under the jurisdiction of the War Department shall be administered by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The functions of the following agencies are transferred to the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Department of the Interior, and the agencies are abolished:

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.

Public Buildings Commission.

Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital National Memorial Commission.

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission.

Expenditures by the Federal Government for the purposes of the Commission of Fine Arts, the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, and the Rushmore National Commission shall be administered by the Department of the Interior.

SECTION 22—EFFECTIVE DATE

In accordance with law, this order shall become effective 61 days from its date: *Provided*, That in case it shall appear to the President that the interests of economy require that any transfer, consolidation, or elimination be delayed beyond the date this order becomes effective, he may, in his discretion, fix a later date therefor, and he may for like cause further defer such date from time to time. (Promulgated June 10, 1933.)

Executive Order No. 6245, August 9, 1933, provided that "it appearing that the interests of good administration will be served by delay in putting into effect so much of section 19 of Executive Order No. 6166, dated June 10, 1933, as relates to the separation of employees under section 12 of the same order, they are hereby continued in their present status, unless otherwise directed hereafter, until September 30, 1933, when they shall be separated in accordance with the provisions of section 19 thereof."

The National Mall

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FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. II. CH. 28. 1793.

STATUTE II.

July 16, 1790.

CPAP. XXVIII.—*An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States.*

Act of March 3, 1791, ch. 17.
District on the Potomac accepted for permanent seat of government, and state laws, when to cease therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connogochegue, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States. *Provided nevertheless,* That the operation of the laws of the state within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide.

Washington Monument

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. SESS. I. RES. 1, 2. 1848.

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RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.]—*A Resolution authorizing the Erection on the Public Grounds in the City of Washington of a Monument to George Washington.* Jan. 31, 1848.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington National Monument Society be, and it is hereby, authorized to erect the proposed monument to the memory of George Washington upon such portion of the public grounds or reservations within the city of Washington, not otherwise occupied, as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the board of managers of said society, as a suitable site on which to erect the said monument, and for the necessary protection thereof.

Washington National Monument Society authorized to erect a monument to the memory of George Washington on the public grounds in the city of Washington.

APPROVED, January 31, 1848.

East And West Potomac Parks

March 3, 1897.

CHAP. 375.—*An Act Declaring the Potomac Flats a public park, under the name of the Potomac Park.*

District of Columbia.
Potomac Park established embracing the Potomac Flats.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the entire area formerly known as the Potomac Flats and now being reclaimed, together with the tidal reservoirs, be, and the same are hereby, made and declared a public park, under the name of the Potomac Park, and to be forever held and used as a park for the recreation and pleasure of the people.

Approved, March 3, 1897.

Lincoln Memorial

<p>February 9, 1911. [S. 9449.] [Public, No. 346.]</p>	<p>CHAP. 42.—An Act To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.</p>
<p>Lincoln Memorial Commission created, Composition, duties, etc.</p>	<p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That William H. Taft, Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Hernando D. Money, and Champ Clark are hereby created a commission, to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.</p>
<p>Employment of artists, etc.</p>	<p>SEC. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by the Act approved May seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten.</p>
<p>Commission of Fine Arts. <i>Ante</i>, p. 371.</p>	<p>SEC. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial, herein and hereby authorized, shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created, and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion, under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars.</p>
<p>Selection of site.</p>	<p>SEC. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.</p>
<p>Construction, etc.</p>	<p>SEC. 5. That to defray the necessary expenses of the commission herein created and the cost of procuring plans or designs for a memorial or monument, as herein provided, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.</p>
<p>Contracts. Cost.</p>	<p>SEC. 6. That said commission shall annually submit to Congress an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be expended each year to carry on the work herein authorized.</p>
<p>Filling vacancies.</p>	<p>SEC. 7. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.</p>
<p>Appropriation.</p>	<p>Approved, February 9, 1911.</p>
<p>Annual estimates.</p>	
<p>Inconsistent laws repealed. Vol. 32, p. 486.</p>	

Constitution Gardens

<p>CHAP. 38.—Joint Resolution Providing for the procurement of a design for the use of grounds in the vicinity of the Mall by the United States Botanic Garden.</p>	<p>January 7, 1925. [H. J. Res. 357.] [Pub. Res., No. 42.]</p>
<p><i>Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That the Joint Committee on the Library is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and report to Congress, with estimate of cost as to a new location for the conservatories of the United States Botanic Garden, south of the Mall in the vicinity of the present location, and also as to a suitable landscape plan in connection therewith: <i>Provided</i>, That in the preparation of such a report the committee is hereby authorized to procure advice and assistance from any existing governmental agency, including the services of engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, landscape architects, and other technical personnel in the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government.</p>	<p>Botanic Garden, D. C. Investigation, etc., of new location for conservatories south of.</p> <p><i>Proviso.</i> Assistance from technical, etc., personnel of governmental agencies.</p>
<p>SEC. 2. For the purpose of this Act the sum of \$5,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated from any available money or money that may become available in the Treasury of the United States.</p>	<p>Amount authorized. <i>Post</i>, p. 1297.</p>
<p>Approved, January 7, 1925.</p>	

Thomas Jefferson Memorial

[CHAPTER 763.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 26, 1934.
 [H. J. Res. 371]
 [Pub. Res. No. 49.]

Authorizing the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction, on the apex block, Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a permanent memorial to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson
 Memorial Commission.

Whereas there exists no adequate permanent national memorial to Thomas Jefferson in the Nation's Capital; and

Whereas the American people feel a deep debt of gratitude to Thomas Jefferson and in honor of the services rendered by him: Therefore be it

Commission estab-
 lished.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the "Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission", for the purpose of considering and formulating plans for designing and constructing a permanent memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. Said Commission shall be composed of twelve commissioners as follows: Three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, three Senators by the President of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three members of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Incorporated, to be selected by such foundation.

Purpose.

Composition.

Acceptance of contri-
 butions, etc.

SEC. 2. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission may in its discretion accept from any source, public or private, money or property to be used for the purpose of making surveys and investigations, formulating, preparing, and considering plans and estimates for the improvement, construction, or other expenses incurred, or to be incurred.

Reports.

SEC. 3. That said Commission shall annually submit to Congress a report of the progress of the work of the Commission.

Approved, June 26, 1934.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Public Law 372 CHAPTER 833

JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

August 11, 1955
[S.J. Res. 73]

Whereas the American people feel a deep debt of gratitude to Franklin Delano Roosevelt for his leadership in America's struggle for peace, well-being, and human dignity: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the "Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"), for the purpose of considering and formulating plans for the design, construction, and location of a permanent memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in its immediate environs. The Commission shall be composed of twelve Commissioners appointed as follows: Four persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, four Senators by the President of the Senate, and four Members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Commissioners shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in carrying out the duties of the Commission. The Commission shall report such plans, together with its recommendations, to the President and Congress at the earliest practicable date, and in the interim shall make annual reports of its progress to the President and Congress.

Sec. 2. The Commission is authorized to—

- (a) make such expenditures for personal services and otherwise for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution as it may deem advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for such purpose;
- (b) accept gifts to be used in carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of such Memorial;
- (c) hold hearings, organize contests, enter into contracts for personal services and otherwise, and do such other things as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution; and
- (d) avail itself of the assistance and advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the National Capital Regional Planning Council, and such Commissions and Council shall, upon request, render such assistance and advice.

Appropriation. Sec. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated not more than \$10,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

Approved August 11, 1955.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission Establishment.

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site

Public Law 91-288

AN ACT

To establish the Ford's Theatre National Historical Site, and for other purposes.

June 23, 1970
[H. R. 12860]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the properties administered by the Secretary of the Interior in the District of Columbia known as the House Where Lincoln Died, the Lincoln Museum, Ford's Theatre, and the property authorized to be acquired in section 2 of this Act are hereby established as the Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, which shall be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended and supplemented.

Ford's Theatre National Historical Site Establishment.

16 USC 1 et seq.
16 USC 461-467.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial

PUBLIC LAW 96-297—JULY 1, 1980

94 STAT. 827

Public Law 96-297
96th Congress

Joint Resolution

To authorize the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., to establish a memorial.

July 1, 1980

[S.J. Res. 119]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., a nonprofit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, is authorized to establish a memorial on public grounds in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia, in honor and recognition of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam war.

Vietnam
Veterans
Memorial Fund,
Inc.,
establishment.
16 USC 431 note.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., is authorized and directed to select with the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission a suitable site of approximately two acres in size located in the area of West Potomac Park known as Constitution Gardens in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if subsurface soil conditions prevent the engineering of a feasible foundation system for the memorial in a location in that area, then the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., is authorized and directed to select a suitable site of approximately two acres in size located in an area of West Potomac Park north of Independence Avenue other than Constitution Gardens.

Site selection.

(b) The design and plans for such memorial shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, or the National Capital Planning Commission fails to report his or its approval of or specific objection to such design and plans within ninety days of their submission, his or its approval shall be deemed to be given.

Design plans.

(c) Neither the United States nor the District of Columbia shall be put to any expense in the establishment of the memorial.

Expenses.

SEC. 3. The authority conferred pursuant to this resolution shall lapse unless (1) the establishment of such memorial is commenced within five years from the date of enactment of this resolution, and (2) prior to groundbreaking for actual construction on the site, funds are certified available in an amount sufficient, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior based upon the approved design and plans for the memorial, to insure completion of the memorial.

Termination of
authority.

SEC. 4. The maintenance and care of the memorial established under the provisions of this resolution shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved July 1, 1980.

Korean War Veterans Memorial

Public Law 99-572 99th Congress

An Act

Oct. 28, 1986
[H.R. 2205]

To authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

AUTHORIZATION OF MEMORIAL

40 USC 1003
note.

SECTION 1. The American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war, particularly those who were killed in action, are still listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war. Such memorial shall be established in accordance with the provisions of H.R. 4378, as approved by the House of Representatives on September 29, 1986.

World War II Memorial

Public Law 103-32 103d Congress

An Act

May 25, 1993
[S. 214]

To authorize the construction of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate United States participation in that conflict.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

40 USC 1003
note.

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The American Battle Monuments Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the “Commission”) is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate the participation of the United States in that war.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Act entitled “An Act to provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes” approved November 14, 1986 (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(c) **HANDICAPPED ACCESS.**—The plan, design, construction, and operation of the memorial pursuant to this section shall provide for accessibility by, and accommodations for, the physically handicapped.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial

SEC. 508. MEMORIAL TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial on lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor Martin Luther King, Jr., pursuant to the Commemorative Works Act of 1986.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Act entitled “An Act to provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes” approved November 14, 1986 (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(c) **PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.**—The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the memorial. No Federal funds may be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial.

(d) **DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.**—If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Act referred to in section 4401(b)), or upon expiration of the authority for the memorial under section 10(b) of that Act, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the memorial, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of that Act.

40 USC 1003
note.
Alpha Phi Alpha
Fraternity.

Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument

Proclamation 9423 of April 12, 2016

Establishment of the Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Sewall-Belmont House (House), located at 144 Constitution Avenue, Northeast, in Washington, D.C.—a few steps from the U.S. Capitol—has been home to the National Woman’s Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House, the NWP’s founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment, which became known as the “Alice Paul Amendment,” and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here, throughout the 20th century, Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women’s political, social, and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally.

WHEREAS, section 320301 of title 54, United States Code (known as the “Antiquities Act”), authorizes the President, in the President’s discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS, in 1974, the Secretary of the Interior designated the Sewall-Belmont House a National Historic Landmark for its association with Alice Paul, the NWP, and the fight for equal rights, and later the same year the Congress enacted legislation creating the Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, an affiliated area of the National Park System;

WHEREAS, the National Park Service completed a study in November 2014, which recommended that the Sewall-Belmont House become a unit of the National Park System and operate through cooperative management between the National Park Service and the NWP;

WHEREAS, for the purpose of establishing a national monument to be administered by the National Park Service, the NWP has donated to the Federal Government fee title to the Sewall-Belmont House and the approximately 0.34 acres of land on which it is located;

WHEREAS, the National Park Service and the NWP agree that the NWP should continue to own and manage its collection, which includes an extensive library and archival and museum holdings relating to the women’s movement, and the NWP has indicated its intention to enter into appropriate arrangements with the National Park Service that would further the preservation of the permanent collection at the Sewall-Belmont House and provide for cooperative interpretation and management activities with the National Park Service;

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the Sewall-Belmont House and the historic objects associated with it;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be the Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument (monument) and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as a part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. The reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 0.34 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries described on the accompanying map are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, consistent with the purposes and provisions of this proclamation. The Secretary shall prepare a management plan, with full public involvement and in coordination with the NWP, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation. The management plan shall ensure that the monument fulfills the following purposes for the benefit of present and future generations: (1) to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the monument, and (2) to interpret the monument's objects, resources, and values related to the women's rights movement. The management plan shall, among other things, set forth the desired relationship of the monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations, both within and outside the National Park System.

The National Park Service is directed to use applicable authorities to seek to enter into agreements with others, and the NWP in particular, to address common interests and promote management efficiencies, including provision of visitor services, interpretation and education, establishment and care of museum collections, and preservation of historic objects.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fortieth.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Gail P.", written over a light blue circular stamp.

World War I Memorial

Subtitle J—Other Matters

SEC. 3091. COMMEMORATION OF CENTENNIAL OF WORLD WAR I.

(a) LIBERTY MEMORIAL AS WORLD WAR I MUSEUM AND MEMORIAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF LIBERTY MEMORIAL.—The Liberty Memorial of Kansas City at America’s National World War I Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, is hereby designated as a “World War I Museum and Memorial”.

(2) CEREMONIES.—The World War I Centennial Commission (in this section referred to as the “Commission”) may plan, develop, and execute ceremonies to recognize the designation of the Liberty Memorial of Kansas City as a World War I Museum and Memorial.

(b) PERSHING PARK AS WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF PERSHING PARK.—Pershing Park in the District of Columbia is hereby redesignated as a “World War I Memorial”.

(2) CEREMONIES.—The Commission may plan, develop, and execute ceremonies for the rededication of Pershing Park, as it approaches its 50th anniversary, as a World War I Memorial and for the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work as authorized by paragraph (3).

(3) AUTHORITY TO ENHANCE COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may enhance the General Pershing Commemorative Work by constructing on the land designated by paragraph (1) as a World War I Memorial appropriate sculptural and other commemorative elements, including landscaping, to further honor the service of members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I.

(B) GENERAL PERSHING COMMEMORATIVE WORK DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “General Pershing Commemorative Work” means the memorial to the late John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, who commanded the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, and to the officers and men under his command, as authorized by Public Law 89–786 (80 Stat. 1377).

(4) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—

PUBLIC LAW 113–291—DEC. 19, 2014

128 STAT. 3859

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, applies to the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work under this subsection.

(B) WAIVER OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) SITE SELECTION FOR MEMORIAL.—Section 8905 of such title does not apply with respect to the selection of the site for the World War I Memorial.

(ii) CERTAIN CONDITIONS.—Section 8908(b) of such title does not apply to this subsection.

(5) NO INFRINGEMENT UPON EXISTING MEMORIAL.—The World War I Memorial designated by paragraph (1) may not interfere with or encroach on the District of Columbia War Memorial.

(6) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(A) USE FOR OTHER WORLD WAR I COMMEMORATIVE ACTIVITIES.—If, upon payment of all expenses for the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work under this subsection (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for such purpose, the Commission may use the amount of the balance for other commemorative activities authorized under the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2448).

(B) USE FOR OTHER COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—If the authority for enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work and the authority of the Commission to plan and conduct commemorative activities under the World War I Centennial Commission Act have expired and there remains a balance of funds received for the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work, the Commission shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(3) of such title, except that funds in such account may only be obligated subject to appropriation.

(7) AUTHORIZATION TO COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION AFTER TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—Section 8 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272) is amended—

126 Stat. 2452.

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “The Centennial Commission” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (c), the Centennial Commission”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) EXCEPTION FOR COMPLETION OF WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL.—The Centennial Commission may perform such work as is necessary to complete the rededication of a World War I Memorial and enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work under section 3091(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, subject to section 8903 of title 40, United States Code.”.

(c) ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS TO WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT.—

36 USC note prec. 101.

(1) EX OFFICIO AND OTHER ADVISORY MEMBERS.—Section 4 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law

112–272; 126 Stat. 2449) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) EX OFFICIO AND OTHER ADVISORY MEMBERS.—

“(1) POWERS.—The individuals listed in paragraphs (2) and (3), or their designated representative, shall serve on the Centennial Commission solely to provide advice and information to the members of the Centennial Commission appointed pursuant to subsection (b)(1), and shall not be considered members for purposes of any other provision of this Act.

“(2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—The following individuals shall serve as ex officio members:

“(A) The Archivist of the United States.

“(B) The Librarian of Congress.

“(C) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

“(D) The Secretary of Education.

“(E) The Secretary of State.

“(F) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

“(G) The Administrator of General Services.

“(3) OTHER ADVISORY MEMBERS.—The following individuals shall serve as other advisory members:

“(A) Four members appointed by the Secretary of Defense in the following manner: One from the Navy, one from the Marine Corps, one from the Army, and one from the Air Force.

“(B) Two members appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security in the following manner: One from the Coast Guard and one from the United States Secret Service.

“(C) Two members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, including one from the National Parks Service.

“(4) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in a member position under paragraph (3) shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.”

(2) PAYABLE RATE OF STAFF.—Section 7(c)(2) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2451) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “level IV” and inserting “level II”.

(3) LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(A) LIMITATION.—Section 9 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2453) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 9. LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

“No Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the designation, establishment, or enhancement of a memorial or commemorative work by the World War I Centennial Commission.”

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7(f) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2452) is repealed.

(C) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 9 in the table of contents of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2448) is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 9. Limitation on obligation of Federal funds.”

Summary Of Legislative History Of National Mall And Memorial Parks

- Congressional act of July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. 130) (1789-1799), establishes temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States. Authorizes President Washington to select site of federal government and led to L'Enfant Plan, which laid out city and its public spaces now managed by National Park Service.
- Congressional act of January 31, 1848 (9 Stat. 333) (1841-1851), a resolution authorizing erection on public grounds in the City of Washington of a Monument to George Washington.
- Congressional act of February 9, 1911 (36 Stat. 898) (1904-1911), authorizes memorial commission to create and establish Lincoln Memorial.
- Executive order of June 10, 1933 (Executive Order 6166), consolidates agencies (national cemeteries and parks of the War Department) under one agency, "National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations" (later renamed "National Park Service") and transfers properties to the National Park Service and National Mall and Memorial Parks.
- Executive order of June 28, 1933 (Executive Order 6228), continues consolidation of national cemeteries and the National Park Service. Transfers Battleground Cemetery to National Mall and Memorial Parks.
- Congressional act of June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1243) (1928-1934), authorizes and establishes memorial commission for Jefferson Memorial.
- Congressional act of September 1, 1959 (73 Stat. 445), reserves site for Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial.
- Executive order of March 27, 1965 (30 FR 4051), establishes temporary commission on Pennsylvania Avenue.
- Secretarial order of designation (U.S. Department of the Interior), September 30, 1965, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.
- Presidential Proclamation No. 3891, January 20, 1969 (83 Stat. 928) (1969-1970), land designation for Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial establishment.
- Congressional act of July 6, 1971 (85 Stat. 916), proclaims display of flags at Washington Monument.
- Congressional act of October 27, 1972 (86 Stat. 1266), establishes Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site Bicentennial Development Corporation to further purposes for which the historic site was designated.
- Congressional act of April 17, 1978 (92 Stat. 197), memorialization of 56 signers of Declaration of Independence within Constitution Gardens.
- Congressional act of March 5, 1980 (Public Law 96-199) authorizes United States Navy Memorial.
- Congressional act of July 1, 1980 (94 Stat. 827), authorizes establishment of Vietnam Veterans Memorial.
- Congressional act of October 19, 1984 (98 Stat. 2433), transfers Old Post Office in the District of Columbia.
- Congressional act of October 28, 1986 (100 Stat. 3226), authorizes Korean War Veterans Memorial.

- 
- Congressional act of November 14, 1986 (100 Stat. 3650), commemorative works act. This legislation is the foundation for most future memorial establishments.
 - Congressional act of March 28, 1988 (102 Stat. 41 1988), approves location of Korean War Veterans Memorial.
 - Congressional act of November 15, 1988 (102 Stat. 3922), further establishes the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to include a women’s memorial.
 - Congressional act of May 25, 1993 (107 Stat. 90 1993), authorizes construction of World War II Memorial.
 - Congressional act of November 12, 1996 (110 Stat. 4157), authorizes fraternity to create and construct Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial.
 - Congressional act of July 16, 1998 (112 Stat. 675), approves location of Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial.
 - Congressional act of October 25, 1999 (113 Stat. 1274) (1998-1999), establishes Eisenhower Memorial.
 - Congressional act of June 15, 2000 (114 Stat. 335) (1999-2000), further establishes Vietnam Veterans Memorial to add a commemorative plaque.
 - Congressional act of October 24, 2000 (114 Stat. 1358) (1999-2000), authorizes Disabled Veterans Memorial.
 - Congressional act of November 17, 2003 (117 Stat. 1348), authorizes Vietnam Veterans Memorial Visitor Center.
 - Congressional act of May 5, 2006 (120 Stat. 335), approves location of Eisenhower Memorial.
 - Congressional act of October 13, 2006 (120 Stat. 1864), authorizes government of Ukraine to establish memorial on U.S. federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of manmade famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932–1933.

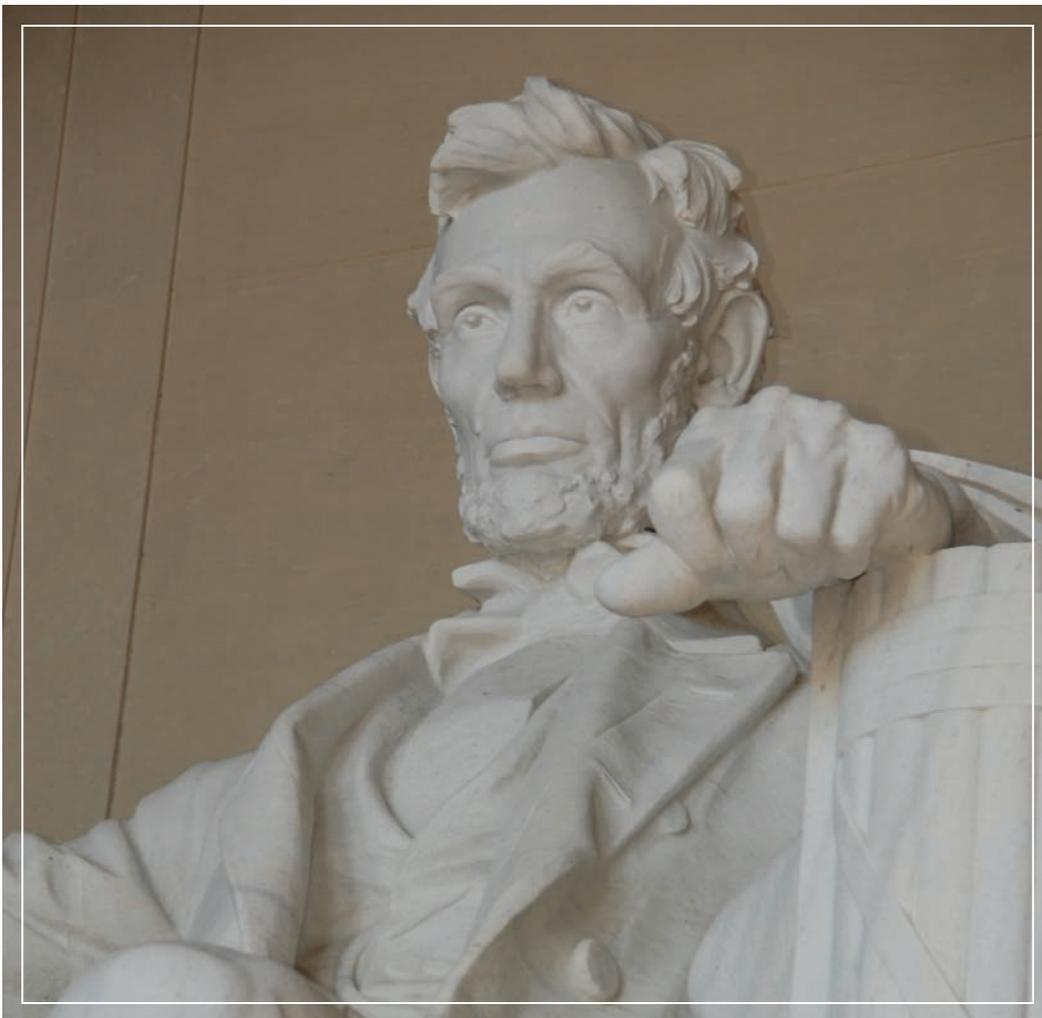
Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

- **First Amendment Jurisprudence**—Recognizing the importance of the National Mall and its nearby monuments and memorials, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit stated that “the Mall is more than home to these enduring symbols of our nationhood.” The court opinion continues:

Its location in the heart of our nation’s capital makes it a prime location for demonstrations. It is where Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his famous “I Have a Dream” speech, where both sides of the abortion debate have staged their demonstrations, and where on any given day one may witness people gathering to voice their public concerns. As the court has stated before, “It is here that the constitutional rights of speech and peaceful assembly find their fullest expression” (*Friends of Vietnam Memorial v. Kennedy*, 116 F.3d 495, 496 [DC Cir. 1997], quoting *ISKCON of Potomac v. Kennedy*, 61 F.3d 949, 952 [DC Cir. 1995]).

In the context of such longstanding First Amendment jurisprudence, and consistent with NPS regulations and policies that allow demonstrations and sales activities under certain conditions, as discussed below, demonstrations must be considered to be at least legally consistent with the special nature and sanctity of the National Mall.



- **Regulating Public Use** —Public use regulations for parks in the National Capital Region are defined in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (36 CFR 7.96), which also defines demonstrations and special events; clarifies permit processes and limitations; identifies restricted use areas; and sets priority use areas for designated national celebrations, such as the National Cherry Blossom Festival, Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Independence Day, and Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies.

- *Demonstrations, Special Events, and National Celebrations*

Public gatherings or demonstrations involving more than 25 people within National Mall and Memorial Parks generally require a permit issued by the National Park Service. To preserve an atmosphere of calm, tranquility, and reverence, certain memorial areas exclude demonstrations or special events. These areas include specific portions of the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and the World War II Memorial (see 36 CFR 7.96(g)(3)(ii) for specific exclusions).

A permit may be denied if: multiple uses cannot be accommodated in the same area at the same time; there is a clear and present danger to the public safety, good order, or health; the proposed demonstration or special event is of such a nature or duration that it cannot reasonably be accommodated in a certain area; or activities are contrary to other applicable laws or regulations (36 CFR 7.96(g) (4) (iii)).

Permit conditions for demonstrations and events include how long events may last; hours of operation to avoid unreasonable interference with rush-hour traffic; and allowance of temporary structures erected for the purpose of symbolizing a message or meeting logistical needs (such structures may not unreasonably harm park resources and shall be removed as soon as practicable). Permits for special events are limited to four months. Permits for demonstrations may be extended if space is available (36 CFR 7.96(g) (5)). The regional director may impose reasonable restrictions on the use of temporary structures in the interest of protecting park areas, traffic, and public safety.

Sound amplification equipment is allowed in connection with permitted demonstrations or special events as long as it does not unreasonably disturb nonparticipating persons in, or in the vicinity of, the area (36 CFR 7.96(g)(5)(xii)).

- *Recreational Activities*

Regulations pertaining to recreational activities require permits for organized games such as baseball and football and for model airplane flying; prohibit athletics if the grounds are wet or otherwise unsuitable for play without damage to the turf; allow fishing in accordance with state law; allow ice skating only in designated areas; and prohibit swimming (36 CFR 7.96(b) through (e)).

The National Park Service has agreements with the District of Columbia Department of Recreation related to recreational uses and facilities and with the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority related to public roads, bicycling, and public transportation, both buses and Metro (subway).

- *Soliciting*

Soliciting is allowed if under a permit (ISKCON of Potomac v. Kennedy, 61 F.3d 949 (D.C. Cir. 1995)).

- *Sales*

A permit is required for the sale or distribution of books, newspapers, leaflets, pamphlets, buttons, and bumper stickers from a stand or structure during a special event (36 CFR 7.96(k)).

- Memorials and the Reserve**—The Commemorative Works Act of 1986, as amended, governs construction of memorials in the national capital area; established the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission to oversee the process for adding memorials; defines commemoration; and identifies three tiers for commemoration. The National Mall is in the Reserve, in which no new memorials or visitor centers are allowed. Area 1, which includes Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, is adjacent to the National Mall and requires commemoration to be of national importance. Area 2 covers the remainder of the District of Columbia and can accommodate a variety of memorials.

Each memorial on the National Mall was placed there pursuant to a specific law or laws enacted by Congress for that particular memorial. Since the mid-1980s the process through which a memorial is authorized, funded, designed, and sited has been governed by the Commemorative Works Act (40 USC 8901 et seq.). This law provides standards and requirements for the location, design, and construction of new memorials on federal lands administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration in the District of Columbia and a part of northern Virginia near the District of Columbia. Provisions of the Commemorative Works Act include those requiring consultation with the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission and for the review and approval of new memorials by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. Compliance with this law is informed by memorial guidance plans that have been developed by these commissions and others. Some of the 2003 amendments to this law stemmed from recommendations in these plans that were also presented to Congress in hearings.

In the 2003 amendments to the Commemorative Works Act, Congress defined the Reserve as “the great cross-axis of the Mall which. . .generally extends from the United States Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial and from the White House to the Jefferson Memorial” (sec. 202(a)). The 2003 amendments state “no commemorative work or visitor center shall be located within the Reserve” (sec. 202(b)). The National Mall is located within the Reserve, and some memorials have visitor facilities such as restrooms, visitor contact stations, and bookstores, but these stop short of being visitor centers both in size and in range and types of facilities. The Reserve designation did not affect those unbuilt memorials that had been previously approved for sites on the National Mall, such as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial (now built) and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Center (authorized but not yet constructed).





- **Programmatic Collaboration**—Located in the heart of one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world, National Mall and Memorial Parks and its visitors benefit from a wide range of programmatic collaborations. Federal agencies, the District of Columbia, the Architect of the Capital, the Smithsonian Institution, and a host of local and national nongovernmental organizations consistently provide wide ranging special programming to the parks, such as the National Cherry Blossom Festival and the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, animating the parks with meaningful activities. These collaborations represent diverse opportunities for civic and cultural engagement through cultural offerings that are facilitated and sometimes co-sponsored by National Mall and Memorial Parks.
- **Collaboration in Planning**—The National Capital Planning Commission and the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts are involved in reviews and approvals related to National Mall and Memorial Parks in their role to protect the L’Enfant and McMillan plans and address the Building Height Act of 1899 (amended 1910), which protects the character of Washington, DC.
- **Commercial Activities**—The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2004 (PL 108-108, Nov. 10, 2003) contains provisions to prohibit the erection, placement, or use of structures and signs bearing commercial advertising at special events on the National Mall (sec. 145). The sponsors of special events may be recognized provided that the size and form of the recognition is consistent with the special nature and sanctity of the National Mall.

Public Law 108-108 (November 10, 2003), section 145, prohibits commercial advertising on the National Mall and limits the size of lettering recognizing sponsors to one-third the size of lettering for the event title.
- **Historic Landscapes** —Secretarial Order 3326, “Management and Protection of the National Mall and its Historic Landscape” (January 24, 2013), provides background and guidance to implement the National Mall Plan, setting policy related to the National Mall.
- **Special Regulations**—An update to 36 CFR 7.96 – National Capital Region is underway.

Administrative Commitments

Sites are listed alphabetically within areas and agreements within each site are listed in chronological order. Not all agreements may be included.

Administrative Commitments	Year
Architect of the Capitol – License <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Concert cooperative agreement • Modification 	1995 2013–2018 2013–2018
Baltimore City – Lightship Chesapeake ship location	
Cherry Blossom Festival Inc. – General agreement	
DC Department of Transportation – National Mall Circulator Route memorandum of understanding	2013–2018
DC Recreation Board – Memorandum of agreement regarding use of NPS properties by the District of Columbia for public recreation	1949
Eastern National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bookstores (Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Thomas Jefferson memorials, and the Washington Monument) • Eastern National and National Park Foundation – Climate challenge memorandum of understanding 	2012
DC Department of Health– Rodent control interagency agreement	2016
National Symphony Orchestra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association to host three concerts • Tent use • Agreement with the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts 	2012–2017 2013–2017
Parking permits – The park issues parking permits to various federal agencies	Ongoing
The park's Permits Management Division has ongoing commitments to work with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Battle Monuments Commission (annual activities) • Association of German-American Societies of Greater Washington, DC (activities at German American Friendship Garden) • British Embassy (annual activities) • Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (issues permits for NPS unit) • Columbus Day Commemorative Commission (annual activities) • District of Columbia (annual events and permitted activities coordination) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DC mayor's office through emergency management agency (the mayor's task force) - Metropolitan Police Department • Downtown Business Improvement District (various activities) • Embassy of the Republic of Korea (wreath-laying and annual activities) • Friends of the National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism (annual events) • Friends of the National World War II Memorial (annual events) • George Washington Memorial Parkway (issues permits for NPS unit) • German Embassy (annual events) 	Ongoing

Administrative Commitments	Year
<p>The park's Permits Management Division has ongoing commitments to work with (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden Triangle Business Improvement District (activities in parks within their area) • Organization of American States (annual commemorative activities) • Various Latin American embassies • Independence Day Parade Foundation (July 4th parade) • Japanese Embassy (annual National Cherry Blossom Festival activities) • Korean War Veterans Association (annual activities) • Lincoln Birthday National Commemorative Committee • Manassas National Battlefield Park (issues permit for NPS unit) • Memorial Day Parade Committee (annual event) • Memorial Foundation (Martin Luther King, Jr. birthday and other commemorative dates) • National Capital Parks East (issues permits for NPS unit) • National Cherry Blossom Festival (organizing group) (annual event) • National Conference of States Societies (annual activities) • National Park Service – WASO (director's office and office of the Secretary of the Interior) various events • New Zealand Embassy (annual activities) • Norwegian Embassy (annual events at Columbus Circle) • National Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation (Police Week activities) • Presidential Inaugural Committee (quadrennial activities) • Joint Services operational committee • Presidential Inaugural Committee • Prince William Forest Park (issues permits for NPS unit) • Rock Creek Park (issues permit for NPS unit) • St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee (annual parade) • Smithsonian Institution (Folklife Festival) • Sons of the American Revolution (Thomas Jefferson birthday) • Trust for the National Mall (annual fundraiser and various events) • Ukraine Embassy (activities at Holodomor) • U.S. Capitol Police (multiple annual events and inaugural activities) • U.S. Department of Defense, Military District of Washington (annual activities) • U.S. Department of State (various activities) • U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (various activities) • U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation (various annual events and performances) • Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund (annual activities) • Vietnam Women's Memorial Foundation (annual activities) • Washington National Monument Society (Washington Birthday) • White House and President's Park • Issues permits for NPS unit • Coordinates with U.S. Secret Service on various annual events and inaugural activities • Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts (issues permits for NPS unit) 	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Transfer of jurisdiction to District of Columbia (a number of reservations)</p>	

Administrative Commitments	Year
Agreements with local universities through Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Units (CESU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virginia Polytechnic and State University – Hydrokinetic Energy Feasibility Study – Tidal Basin 	2015
Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement to construct transit facilities on park land • Cooperative agreement amendment 1 – Convey parkland to third party • Cooperative agreement amendment 2 	1971 1976 1979
Commercial Contracts	
GSI – Food service, retail, beverages, Tidal Basin Boats, Tennis Center	2010–2015
Golf Course Specialists – East Potomac Golf Course, miniature golf	2006–2015
Big Bus – Visitor interpretive hop-on and hop-off transportation	2015–2025
Food carts on Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site (7th and Indiana, 14th and Constitution)	2012–2017
The National Mall	
George Mason University – CESU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects in support of National Mall Plan • 2008 visitor study • Tour bus study 	2005–2010 2007–2008 2012–2015
The National Mall Plan memorandum of understanding – Cooperating agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation • National Capital Planning Commission • U.S. Commission of Fine Arts • U.S. Park Police The National Mall Plan memorandum of understanding – Signatories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC Historic Preservation Office • Environmental Protection Agency • Federal Reserve Board • General Services Administration • U.S. Department of Agriculture • U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum The National Mall Plan memorandum of understanding – Other participating agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architect of the Capitol • Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Treasury Department) • DC offices: Mayor, Planning • Military District of Washington • National Archives and Records Administration • National Gallery of Art • Smithsonian Institution • U.S. Department of Defense / Arlington National Cemetery • U.S. Department of Transportation • U.S. Secret Service • Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority 	2007

Administrative Commitments	Year
The National Mall (continued)	
The National Mall Plan Programmatic Agreement (NPS National Capital Region, National Mall and Memorial Parks, DC Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Capital Planning Commission, Trust for the National Mall, DC Office of Planning)	2010
Secretarial Order 3326, "Management and Protection of the National Mall and its Historic Landscape" (implementing National Mall Plan)	2013
The Mall	
Smithsonian Institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Folklife Festival – Encourage innovation and creativity • National Museum of African American History and Culture Programmatic Agreement (DC Historic Preservation Office, National Capital Planning Commission, National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation) (draft not signed) 	2014–2019
Washington Monument	
Washington National Monument Society	1833
Dedication Tablet – General agreement	1998
Smithsonian Institution – Update Washington Monument national register nomination letter of understanding	2014
Washington Monument security screening memorandum of agreement – (National Park Service, National Capital Planning Commission, DC Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)	2014
West Potomac Park	
American Battle Monuments Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interagency agreement related to WWII • Korean War, Vietnam Veterans, and WWII 	2004–2019 2014–2019
Constitution Gardens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmatic agreement on Potomac Park Levee (National Park Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Capital Planning Commission, District of Columbia, DC Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation) • Trust for the National Mall – Constitution Gardens design subagreement • Trust for the National Mall – Construction subagreement to rehabilitate Constitution Gardens • Memorandum of understanding to rehabilitate Constitution Gardens (National Park Service, Trust for the National Mall, National Capital Planning Commission, DC Historic Preservation Office) (draft) 	2009 2014–2019 2015–2020 2015
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (no agreements)	
George Mason Memorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wendy Ross (sculptor) – License agreement to use image • Gunston Hall Regents Fund – Conveyance 	2005 2006

Administrative Commitments	Year
West Potomac Park (continued)	
Korean War Veterans Memorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Battle Monuments Commission memorandum of conveyance of memorial to National Park Service • Embassy of Korea – Wreath-laying authorization • American Battle Monuments Commission – Interagency agreement regarding computerized information at kiosk • Korean War Veterans Memorial Foundation agreement 	1999 2014–2019 2014–2019
Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conveyance from The Memorial Foundation • Intellectual property – Five images and two quotes for free brochure 	
Thomas Jefferson Memorial – Memorandum of agreement regarding 14th Street Bridge Trail with DC Department of Transportation	2014
Tidal Basin – Hydrokinetic energy feasibility study for Tidal Basin, Virginia Polytechnic and State University (CESU)	2015
Vietnam Veterans Memorial – Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General agreement • Reimbursable work fund 	2013–2018 2015
World War II Memorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Battle Monuments Commission interagency agreement • American Battle Monuments Commission general agreement 	2004 2014–2019
National Park Foundation donation agreement (Rubinstein gift)	2016
East Potomac Park	
See DC recreation agreement	1949
Transit facility – See memorandum of understanding with DC Department of Transportation for circulator	2013–2018
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site	
Legislative mandate and Interagency agreement between General Services Administration, National Mall and Memorial Parks, National Park Service, and U.S. Department of the Interior for operations at Old Post Office Tower	2013–2016
John Marshall Park – John Marshall Park Memorial Foundation – Rehabilitation and programs	2007–2012
The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan (Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation; 1974) – Memorandum of agreement to maintain the plan (General Services Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, National Park Service)	1996
Memorial Parks North of the National Mall	
African American Civil War Memorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative management agreement • Memorandum of conveyance 	1999–2004 2004

Administrative Commitments	Year
Memorial Parks North of the National Mall (continued)	
American Pharmacists Association Headquarters memorandum of agreement (U.S. Department of State, DC Historic Preservation Office, National Capital Planning Commission, National Park Service)	2013
Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated by executive order (2016) • The National Woman’s Party 	2016
Dupont Circle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorandum of understanding: Historic Dupont Circle Main Street and Dupont Circle Citizens Association • Lodge rehabilitation – General Agreement regarding Dupont Circle Lodge use (Advisory Neighborhood Commission, U.S. Department of the Interior, United States Park Police, NPS National Capital Region, Metropolitan Police DC Advisory Neighborhood Commission 2B) 	2009–2012 2016–2021
Franklin Park – Interagency memorandum of agreement Franklin Park vision and transformation project (National Capital Planning Commission, National Park Service, DC Historic Preservation Office)	2015
Holodomor Memorial to Victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 – Memorandum of conveyance	2017
Mount Vernon Square – Transfer of jurisdiction to District of Columbia for museum	
National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc., cooperative agreement • Modifications to agreement 	2015–2020 2015–2020
National Memorial to Japanese American Patriotism during WWII – Japanese American Memorial Foundation Conveyance	2002
Union Station / Columbus Circle – Reconfigure Columbus Circle and Columbus Plaza (DC Department of Transportation, Union Station Development Corporation)	
Memorial Parks South of the National Mall	
American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Intellectual property 	
Eisenhower Memorial Commission – Memorandums of understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission establishment • Memorandum of agreement with U.S. Department of Education • Memorandum of agreement between Eisenhower Memorial Commission and the National Park Service, National Capital Planning Commission, DC Historic Preservation Office, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 	2012–2017 2012
Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site	
Ford’s Theatre –Addressed in separate foundation document <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16+ agreements • Ford’s Theatre Society – General agreement, cooperative agreement, fundraising agreement 	

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Document Name ¹	Year
Parkwide	
L'Enfant Plan	1791
McMillan Plan	1901
National Capital Planning Commission:	
• Extending the Legacy	1997
• Comprehensive Plan	2004
• Washington's Waterfronts	1999
• Museums and Memorials Master Plan	2001
• Urban Design and Security Plan	2002
• Capital Space (National Capital Planning Commission, District of Columbia, National Park Service)	2008
• Flooding and Stormwater in Washington, DC	2008
• Monumental Core Framework Plan	2009
• SW Ecodistrict Plan	2014
• Pennsylvania Avenue Initiative (begun in 2014)	–
• Memorials of the Future (National Capital Planning Commission, National Park Service, Van Alen Institute)	2016
National Capital Parks—Central Sourcebook	1998, as updated
National Capital Parks—Central – Business Plan	2001
National Capital Parks—Central – DC Visitor Transportation Survey	2003
National Capital Region Requirements for Special Events held on Parkland (in place until 2017)	2007
Emergency Operations	
• Safe Haven	2006
• National Mall and Memorial Parks Pandemic Plan – subset of Emergency Operations Plan	2007
Transportation Study Environmental Assessment (2003–2006) and Finding of No Significant Impact (2010)	2010
National Mall and Memorial Parks Snow Removal Plan	2012
Safety and Health Plan	2012
Emergency Preparedness Guidelines for Levees: Guide for Owners and Operators – U.S. Department of Homeland Security	2012
Streetscape Manual: Interagency Initiative for National Mall Road Improvement Program – Update	2013
Environmental Management System Manual	2014
National Mall and Memorial Parks Climate Action Plan	2014
Special Event Guidelines (update underway)	2015
Volunteer Assessment Report (underway)	2017

Document Name ¹	Year
Parkwide (continued)	
Revision – The Washington, DC, Flood Insurance Rate Map following the 17th Street Closure / Structure Improvement	2015
Targeted Accessibility Improvement Program (underway)	2017
National Mall and Memorial Parks – Superintendent’s Compendium	2016
National Mall and Memorial Parks Long-Range Interpretive Plan	2016
National Capital Region Regional Paved Trail Plan	2016
National Capital Region Regional Transportation Plan (underway)	2017
Historic Resources – Baseline Information (may be duplicated under National Mall)	
National Register of Historic Places nominations (may not be comprehensive due to breadth and enormity of cultural resources): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennsylvania Avenue Historic District • Logan Circle Historic District • Massachusetts Avenue Historic District • Bulfinch Gatehouse/Gatepost • Civil War Monuments in Washington • 16th Street Historic District (1978), American Revolutionary War Statuary • Dupont Historic District • Union Station Plaza and Columbus Fountain • Lincoln Memorial • Thomas Jefferson Memorial • Downtown Historic District • 15th Street Financial Historic District • Foggy Bottom Historic District • L’Enfant Plan 	1965 1972 – 1973 1978 1978 1978 1980 1983 1983 1984 1984 1987 1997
Historic structures reports (may not be comprehensive due to breadth and enormity of cultural resources): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidal Basin and Associated Structures • Arts of War and Peace • Washington Monument, Survey Lodge, and Monument Lodge • Canal Lockkeeper’s House 	1979,1986 2004 2004 2011
Historic structures report – Petersen House (Ford’s Theatre not addressed in this foundation)	2003
Historic resource studies (may not be comprehensive due to breadth and enormity of cultural resources): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East and West Potomac Parks • DC War Memorial • Dupont Circle 	1973 2006 2013

Document Name ¹	Year
Historic Resources – Baseline Information (continued)	
Cultural landscape inventories (may not be comprehensive due to breadth and enormity of cultural resources): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincoln Memorial • Thomas Jefferson Memorial • The Mall (2008) • Union Square – transferred • Constitution Gardens • DC War Memorial • Washington Monument grounds • McPherson Square 	1999 2006 2008 2008 2008 2009 2009 2011
Cultural landscape reports (may not be comprehensive due to breadth and enormity of cultural resources): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington Monument grounds 	2015
The National Mall – All Areas	
Washington Mall Plan – Skidmore Owings and Merrill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing for the Bicentennial 	1960s– 1970s
National Mall Plan – Background studies, white papers, and assessments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and Condition Assessment – Site Furnishings and Plant Materials (National Mall and Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site) • Foundation Workshop with HFC / database development • Foundation Statement • Civic Engagement Plan • Legal Considerations • Glossary • Planning Considerations • Washington, DC – Timeline and Historic Plans Illustrating the Evolution of the “Monumental Core” of the Nation’s Capital • A History of the National Mall and Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Park • Best Management Practices Used by Others • Best Management Practices Used at Urban Parks in National and International Locations • Local Best Practices for Maintaining Designed Landscape • National Cherry Blossom Festival Analysis of Facilities and Services • Independence Day Data Collection – Analysis of Facilities and Services • National Mall Plan: Background Information About Park Facilities • 2008 Visitor Survey – Destinations, Preferences and Expenditures 	2005-2006 2005-2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2007 2008 2008
National Mall Plan environmental impact statement – 50-year plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary Plan and Implementation Priorities • National Mall Plan Record of Decision • National Mall Plan Programmatic Agreement 	2010
National Mall and Memorial Parks: Sign guidelines (pedestrian wayfinding system)	2011
Tour bus study – Seven-phase study	2015

Document Name ¹	Year
The National Mall – All Areas (continued)	
National register nomination – National Mall Historic District	2016
Operations and maintenance manual (chapter 1, <i>Turf Management Operations and Maintenance Guide for The Mall</i>) updated to address turf, landscape, use and permitting issues for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Mall • Washington Monument grounds • Lincoln Memorial grounds • Thomas Jefferson Memorial 	2015
The Mall	
Cultural landscape inventory – The Mall	2008
Mall turf rehabilitation – Three phases (2012–2016) underway	2011
Mall turf operations and maintenance manual (turf and events); see 2015 for expansion to other areas	2012
Washington Monument and Grounds	
Cultural landscape inventory – Washington Monument grounds	2009
Historic structures report – Washington Monument	2014
National register nomination – Washington Monument	2016
Washington Monument visitor screening facility	2011
West Potomac Park	
Cultural landscape report – Lincoln Memorial grounds	1999
National Register of Historic Places nomination – East and West Potomac Park	2005
Cultural landscape inventory – Thomas Jefferson Memorial	2006
Historic structure report – Arts and War / Peace	2006
Historic structure report – DC War Memorial	2006
Cultural landscape inventory – Constitution Gardens	2008
Cultural landscape inventory – DC War Memorial	2009
Cultural landscape inventory – Washington Monument grounds	2009
Historic structure report – Canal Lockkeeper’s House	2011
<i>Emergency Preparedness Guidelines for Levees: A Guide for Owners and Operators</i> – U.S. Department of Homeland Security	2012
Potomac Levee – Operations and Maintenance Manual (draft)	2012
National Mall and Memorial Parks Water Main Planning – Washington Memorial, West Potomac Park, and East Potomac Park (underway)	2017
Constitution Gardens Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact – Trust for the National Mall project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Phase 1 (Lockkeeper’s House area) (ongoing) • Phase 2 (future) 	2015-2016
Scope of Collections Statement – Vietnam Veterans Memorial Collection	2016

Document Name ¹	Year
East Potomac Park	
National Register of Historic Places nomination – East and West Potomac Parks	2005
National Capital Region Campus Master Plan / Hains Point	2016
National Mall and Memorial Parks Water Main Planning – Washington Memorial, East Potomac Park, and West Potomac Park (underway)	2017
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site	
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic District (designation)	1965
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) Plans	1974
The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan – Includes limited commercial easements	1977
Historic Preservation Plan of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (March 1977)	1990
Amendments to the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan (November 1990)	
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site Management Plan – National Mall and Memorial Parks	2014
Cultural landscape inventory – Pennsylvania Avenue NW	2016
Pennsylvania Avenue Initiative – National Capital Planning Commission	2014–present
World War I Memorial (design competition)	2015
Memorial Parks	
Small Parks Plan – by National Capital Region	2016
Memorial Parks North of the National Mall	
Cultural landscape inventory – Columbus Plaza	2008
Cultural landscape inventory – Farragut Square	2011
Cultural landscape inventory – Franklin Park	2011
Cultural landscape inventory – Washington Circle	2012
Cultural landscape inventory – Dupont Circle	2013
Franklin Park plan and environmental assessment	2015
Memorial Parks South of the National Mall	
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial environmental assessment and plans	2015
Cultural landscape inventory – Benjamin Banneker Park	2013
SW Ecodistrict Plan – National Capital Planning Commission	2014

1. Plans listed may refer to National Capital Parks—Central (NACC). Effective March 9, 2005, the title “National Mall and Memorial Parks” (NAMA) officially replaced “National Capital Parks—Central.” The name change was intended to allow the National Park Service to better communicate with the public regarding the important role the agency plays in managing iconic resources and open spaces in the heart of the nation’s capital.

Appendix D: List of Park Assets and Resources

Note: Additions and land transfers occur, resulting in the need to regularly update resource lists.

General Information

- More than 1,000 acres, with areas or reservations ranging in size from less than one-quarter to hundreds of acres
- There are numerous vigil areas scattered throughout the National Mall.
- In addition to the National Mall, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, and East Potomac Park, more than 150 reservations, some of which include memorials or function as city parks, etc.
- More than 46 miles of roads
- More than three dozen constructed pools/lakes, water features, or water displays
- More than 270 sites on the List of Classified Structures (database) and 13 cultural landscape inventories
- More than 100 statues/bas-reliefs
 - Statues/bas-reliefs
 - Statue sites
 - Bronze/metal statues/bas-reliefs
 - Stainless steel statues/bas-reliefs
 - Stone statues/bas-reliefs
 - More than 60 plaques

The Mall

Reservations 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 5, and 6—Character-defining historic formal landscape with turf panels, elm trees, walks, seating, and unique lighting.

- Information stand (near Metro station)
- Four concessions stands
- National Grange marker
- Plantings to honor Lady Bird Johnson near Maryland Avenue and 3rd St SW
- Non-NPS related resources
 - Metro entrance (Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority)
 - Smithsonian—Ten museums, multiple gardens, sculpture garden, Henry Statue, water features, carousel
 - National Gallery of Art—Three facilities (including sculpture garden)
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture—Headquarters Building
 - Three below-grade vehicular tunnels (3rd, 9th, 12th) (DC Department of Transportation)
 - Two below-grade Metro subway tunnels (Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority) (7th, 12th)

Washington Monument And Grounds

Reservation 332—Iconic character-defining presidential commemoration with the key visual orientation point (monument) for Washington, DC, located on a hill; center of the visual great cross-axis of the National Mall.

- Washington Monument—Exhibits and 195 memorial stones
- Museum collection or exhibits
- Walls, walks to Plaza, seating, and 50 flagpoles
- Historic Survey Lodge—Information, offices, restrooms
- Historic Monument Lodge—Bookstore, tickets, and restrooms; related seating
- Historic Bulfinch Gateposts (reservation 2)—Two gateposts relocated from Capitol grounds
- Sylvan Theater—Restrooms, performance area, dressing rooms
- Historic Jefferson Pier denoting the cross-axis point of the L’Enfant Plan
- German–American Friendship Garden (reservation 2)—Informal gardens, two interactive water features
- Potomac Park Levee walls in northwest corner
- Ballfield locations

Constitution Gardens And Lake

Reservation 332—Informal gently rolling landscape with walks, seating and pedestrian lighting developed for recreation and event use.

- Seven-acre manmade lake 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence Memorial on Signers Island in Constitution Gardens Lake
- Historic Lockkeeper’s House related to the Washington City Canal
- Visitor facilities (seasonal)—Concession stand, restroom facility
- Potomac Park Levee and wall associated with 17th Street levee panels



DC War Memorial

Reservation 332—Formal character memorial and bandstand within simple landscape honors those District of Columbia residents who served in WWI and lists the names of those killed in action.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Reservation 332—Informal character presidential memorial that expanded the concept of commemoration and public ability to understand complex stories.

- Five rooms with artwork, statues, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, and five water features
 - Prologue—FDR in wheelchair, inscription
 - Room 1—Bas-relief of inauguration, inscriptions
 - Room 2—Depression era: three statues, five cylinders and bas-relief representations of public works programs, two water features
 - Room 3—FDR / Fala (dog) statues, scattered stones with inscriptions, water feature
 - Room 4—Still pool and bas relief commemorating FDR's passing, statue of Eleanor Roosevelt, FDR timeline on stairs, large water feature, inscriptions including the four freedoms
- Three access points to Tidal Basin walk; forecourt with restricted driveway
- Visitor facilities—Exhibits, bookstore, office, two restrooms
- Exhibits

George Mason Memorial

Reservation 332—Informal character memorial.

- Informal seated George Mason statue under pergola, surrounded by inscriptions
- Located near historic fountain 4
- Perennial gardens

John Ericsson Monument

Reservation 332—Seated statue of Civil War-era inventor in roadway circle.

Korean War Veterans Memorial

Reservation 332—Informal landscape mirrors location of Vietnam Veterans Memorial to the Reflecting Pool.

- 19 statues in a patrol formation
- Flagpole
- “Freedom is not Free” inscription wall, inscription curbs and walls including photo wall
- Pool with shaded seating area
- Information station and computer research stations
- Electronic registry maintained by American Battle Monuments Commission

Lincoln Memorial And Grounds

Reservation 332—Iconic formal character-defining presidential memorial and landscape.

- Memorial—Statue, inscriptions, bas-relief sculpture, murals, states, exhibits, bookstore, restrooms; stones for Alaska and Hawaii; Martin Luther King, Jr. Commemorative Plaque “I Have a Dream” Speech (on steps of Lincoln Memorial)
- Museum collection or exhibits
- Reflecting Pool, walks adjacent to pool, elm walks with lighting and seating
- Lincoln Circle—Roadway
- Arts of Peace (2)—Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway entrance (the complementary sculptures, Arts of War (2), are under jurisdiction of George Washington Memorial Parkway)
- Watergate steps
- Braddock’s Well and Rock Plaque
- Two concession facilities—Food and retail, north and south of the memorial

Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial

Reservation 332—Informal character memorial.

- King sculpture emerging from the Stone of Hope that moved out of the Mountain of Despair
- Inscriptions walls / two water features, entry plaza, raised garden areas
- Four access points, including one directly to Tidal Basin, crosswalk to visitor facility
- Visitor facility—Bookstore, information, restrooms





Thomas Jefferson Memorial

Reservation 332—Iconic character-defining presidential memorial.

- Classical domed memorial, bas-relief sculpture, inscriptions
- Central statue of Thomas Jefferson
- Exhibits, bookstore, retail, restrooms
- Concession stand south of memorial
- Museum collection or exhibits

Tidal Basin

Reservation 332—Informal character-defining manmade water feature (100+ acres) edged by stone seawalls, walks, and seating.

- Japanese flowering cherry trees—First cherry tree planting, first planting plaque
- Kutz, Inlet and Outlet bridges
- Japanese stone lantern
- Japanese pagoda (within Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial)
- Paddleboat kiosk
- Concession stand
- John Paul Jones Memorial—Statue to commemorate Revolutionary War naval sea captain in roadway island
- Floral library (changing seasonal gardens)
- Recreation fields and polo grounds



Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Reservation 332—Character-defining informal landscape that transformed commemoration.

- V-shaped Wall listing names of those who lost their lives
- Flagpole
- The Three Servicemen statue
- Vietnam Women’s Memorial
- Directories listing names on the wall
- Information stand
- “In Memory” plaque
- Museum collection

Note: Plans have been prepared for Vietnam Veterans Memorial Center, which will include exhibits and display of some items left at the wall.

West Potomac Park

Reservation 332—including riverfront and seawall, Constitution Avenue belvedere.

- First Air Mail Flight Marker—Small stone commemoration along riverfront
- Active recreation space and athletic fields for local workforce, residents, and visitors:
 - Ballfields at Washington Monument grounds and Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
 - JFK hockey fields
 - Lincoln Memorial volleyball courts and ballfields
 - Tidal Basin paddleboats



World War II Memorial

Reservation 332—Formal character-defining memorial incorporating historic Rainbow Pool.

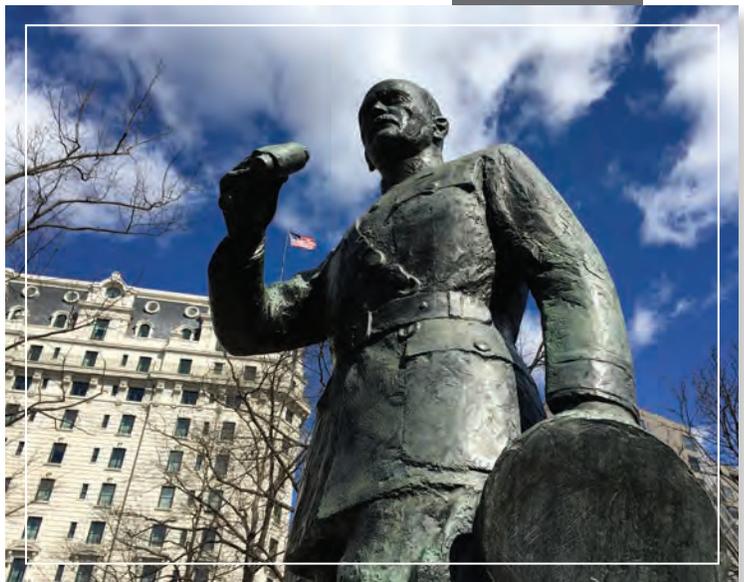
- Four water features—In front of Freedom Wall of stars, jetted Rainbow Pool, two side pools below pavilions
- Fifty-six state / territory columns, Atlantic and Pacific pavilions, inscriptions, 24 bas-relief sculptures, other symbolic artwork, two flagpoles
- Circle of Remembrance to north
- Visitor information, computer research area/electronic registry maintained by American Battle Monuments Commission, restrooms

East Potomac Park (Reservation 333)

- Park Headquarters, 900 Ohio Drive SW
- East Potomac Park Maintenance Center, Buckeye Drive (includes facilities used for transit)
- National Capital Regional Offices, 1100 Ohio Drive SW
- Cuban American Friendship Urn, near parking lot A
- Parking lots A, B, C
- East Potomac Park Golf Course
 - One 18-hole courseTwo 9-hole courses
 - Clubhouse
 - Parking lot for swimming, golf, miniature golf users
- East Potomac Park Miniature Golf
- East Potomac Park Tennis Center and parking lotHains Point
 - Picnic facilities
 - Playground
- Non-National Park Service
 - East Potomac Park Swimming Pool (DC)

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

- Freedom Plaza (reservation 33)
 - L'Enfant pavement map, water feature, wall, planters
 - Pulaski (Casimir) statue
- Indiana Plaza
 - Grand Army of the Republic Memorial (also known as Dr. Benjamin Stephenson Memorial)
 - Temperance Fountain
- Meade (General George G.) Memorial (reservation 553)
- John Marshall Park
 - John Marshall statue, two small pools with small sculpture, chess player sculpture
 - Paving, stairs, trees and landscaping
- National Archives and Records Administration plaza
 - Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Stone (monument)
 - Building inscriptions and garden plantings
 - Special paving art
- Sidewalks—Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation paving and street furnishings, eagle finial twin 20 light fixtures
- U.S. Navy Memorial
 - Lone Sailor sculpture, two water features, pavement world map, ship mast flagpole, inscriptions
 - Hancock Memorial (Major General Winfield Scott Hancock)
 - Metro entrance (Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority)
- World War I Memorial (formerly Pershing Park) (reservation 617)
 - General John J. Pershing Memorial, walls and information related to WWI
 - Water feature, seating, and plantings
 - Bex Eagle (National Wildlife Federation)



Memorial Parks North Of The National Mall

1. Numerous unnamed reservations and small areas (about 105) known only by reservation number
2. African American Civil War Memorial (reservation 170)
3. Artigas (General Jose) Memorial
4. Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument—Site related to women’s suffrage and equal rights
5. Blackstone Memorial
6. Bolivar Park—General Simon Bolivar Memorial, fountain
7. Burke (Edmund) Park—Statue
8. Chinatown Park (reservation 72)
9. Columbus Plaza (reservation 334)—Christopher Columbus Fountain, Flagpoles, Freedom Bell, two granite bowls
10. Discobolos (Discus Thrower) statue—Park space
11. Dupont (Admiral Samuel F) Circle (reservation 60)—Fountain
12. Farragut Square—Admiral David G. Farragut statue and park
13. Franklin Park—Fountain, Commodore John Barry Memorial (redesign underway in cooperation with District of Columbia)
14. Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site—Including House Where Lincoln Died (Petersen House)
15. Galvez Park—Bernardo de Galvez Memorial (reservation 724)
16. Gandhi (Mahatma) Statue
17. Gompers Park—Samuel Gompers Memorial
18. Dr. Samuel Hahnemann Memorial
19. Hale (Nathan) Memorial (not on NPS property)
20. Holodomor Memorial—To Victims of Ukrainian Famine
21. Juarez Park—Benito Juarez Memorial (reservation 134)
22. Judiciary Square
23. National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial (reservation 7)—Wall with names of fallen officers; inscriptions, multiple sculptures, water feature, pergola
24. Kelly (Edward J.) Park—(Federal Reserve agreement)
25. Logan Circle—General John Logan Memorial (reservation 153)
26. Longfellow Park—Henry W. Longfellow Memorial
27. Masaryk (Tomáš) Memorial
28. McPherson Square—General James B. McPherson Memorial and park
29. Monroe (James) Park (reservations 28 and 29)—Fountain and park
30. Mt. Vernon Square (reservation 8)
31. Murrow (Edward R.) Park (reservations 30 and 31)
32. National Memorial to Japanese American Patriotism during World War II
33. Nuns of the Battlefield Memorial
34. Owen (Robert L.) Park—(Federal Reserve manages by agreement with National Park Service and United States Park Police)
35. Pan American Annex (reservation 384)

36. Pike (Brigadier General Albert) Memorial
37. Rawlins Park—General John Rawlins Memorial, and fountain
38. San Martin Park (triangle)—General Jose de San Martin Memorial
39. Scott Circle—General Winfield Scott Memorial (reservations 62 A and B, 63, 64, 64 A and B)
40. Sheridan Circle—General Phillip Sheridan Memorial
41. Shevchenko (Taras) Memorial
42. Thomas Circle—General George Thomas Memorial
43. Victims of Communism
44. Washington Circle (reservation 26)—George Washington equestrian statue in roadway circle
45. Webster (Daniel) Monument
46. Whitman (Walt) Park (reservation 715)
47. Witherspoon (John) Memorial
48. Hispanic Liberators Statues/Parks: José Gervasio Artigas, Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, Bernardo de Gálvez, and Benito Juárez

Memorial Parks South Of The National Mall

1. American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial—Water/fire feature, inscription, glass walls
2. Benjamin Banneker Park (reservation 719)
3. Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial (under design) (reservation 5)
4. SW Waterfront Park (reservation 727)
5. Women’s Titanic Memorial/Southwest (reservation 727)

National Mall And Memorial Parks Museum Collections

National Mall and Memorial Park’s seven museum collections contain objects considered iconic pieces of American history that document the design, construction, use, and preservation of the monuments and memorials. These collections include:

1. Ford’s Theatre—Collections associated with assassination of President Abraham Lincoln
2. Thomas Jefferson Memorial—Collections associated with design, construction, use, and preservation of Thomas Jefferson Memorial
3. Lightship *Chesapeake*—Collections associated with history and operation of Lightship *Chesapeake*
4. Lincoln Memorial—Collections documenting design, construction, use, and preservation of Lincoln Memorial
5. National Mall—Collections documenting design, construction, use, and preservation of sites around the National Mall that do not have their own collections, and the resource management records for the entire park
6. Vietnam Veterans Memorial—Collection of offerings left at Vietnam Veterans Memorial to honor those who served
7. Washington Monument—Collections documenting design, construction, use, and preservation of Washington Monument

Appendix E: Events at National Mall and Memorial Parks

National Mall and Memorial Parks hosts several thousand public gatherings and special events annually. Categories are defined by the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Permit applications can be made a year in advance. Permit requirements and conditions include resource protections.

First Amendment Demonstrations

The U.S. Constitution identifies rights of citizens, and the First Amendment protects some of those most cherished rights. National Mall and Memorial Parks hosts more than 1,000 First Amendment demonstrations annually related to freedom of religion, speech, press, and the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition their government for redress of grievances.

Annual Or Recurring Activities

National Celebrations (authorized in 36 CFR 7.96). National celebrations are codified and given priority use of areas. These activities may take up to four months with set up and take down.

- Cherry Blossom Festival. Two weeks in late March or early April; includes participation by Japanese Embassy
- Independence Day Celebration. July 4
- Smithsonian Folklife Festival. Two weeks in late June and early July
- Columbus Day Commemorative Wreath-Laying. October 12
- Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies. Every four years on January 20

Anniversaries and War Commemorations. Numerous anniversaries or commemoration ceremonies are held on park land in addition to small ceremonies related to military promotions.

- Blessing of the Fleet at the U.S. Navy Memorial. April
- V-E Day, WWII. May 8
- Memorial Day. Last Monday of May
- Korean Armistice Day. July 27; participation by the South Korean Embassy
- V-J Day, WWII. August 15
- Veterans Day. November 11: Vietnam Veterans Memorial, DC War Memorial, WWII, and other sites
- Pearl Harbor Day, WWII. December 7

Annual Commemorations. Special events related to commemorating people, events, and history take place.

- Flag Day. June 14
- Martin Luther King, Jr. "I Have A Dream" speech. August 28: Lincoln and Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorials
- Constitution Day. September 17
- Gandhi Memorial. October 2; participation by the Indian Embassy

Annual Birthday Celebrations of Presidents or Eminent Americans. Celebrated with public ceremonies and programs as well as wreath-laying; death day commemorations are sometimes held.

- Martin Luther King, Jr. January 15; April 4 assassination; holiday celebrated on third Monday of January
- Abraham Lincoln. February 12; April 15 assassination; Presidents Day celebrated on third Monday in February
- George Washington. February 22; December 14 (date of death); Presidents Day celebrated on third Monday in February
- Thomas Jefferson. April 13; July 4 (date of death)

Annual Concerts or Performances. Numerous annual concerts and performances take place, primarily during peak season. Concerts at the U.S. Capitol include the National Symphony Orchestra as well as other performers.

- Easter sunrise service. Lincoln Memorial
- Memorial Day. U.S. Capitol; last Monday in May
- Independence Day. U.S. Capitol and on Washington Monument grounds
- Labor Day at U.S. Capitol. Sunday before Labor Day; Labor Day celebrated on first Monday in September
- 1812 Overture Concert. Sylvan Theater on Washington Monument grounds; July or August
- Duke Ellington jazz festival. Sylvan Theater on Washington Monument grounds; June
- Military band concerts. U.S. Navy Memorial, World War II Memorial, Sylvan Theater on Washington Monument grounds

Annual Walks, Runs, or Marathons. A limited number of walks and runs are hosted on park land and may result in road closures or transit detours.

- Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure. May
- Nation's Triathlon. September
- Navy Half-Marathon. September
- Army 10 Miler. October
- Marine Corps Marathon. October

Other Special Events

- Presidential or state visits. As requested, may require closures or limited public access
- State funerals
- Special anniversaries
 - Girl Scouts Centennial (2012)
 - World War II Victory Capitol Flyover (2015)
 - NPS Centennial (2016)
- One-time events
 - Dedication of a memorial

Appendix F: List of Partners and Agreement Signatories

This list is not necessarily all-inclusive, and reflects partners and agreements at a particular point in time.

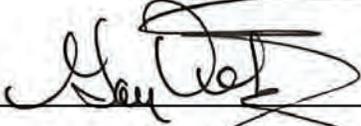
1. 1801 Penn/Murrow Park LLC
2. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
3. American Battle Monuments Commission
4. Architect of the Capitol
5. Association of German-American Societies of Greater Washington
6. Boston Properties Limited Partnership
7. Capital Concerts, Inc.
8. Capitol Hill Business Improvement District
9. Caroline Street Resident Association
10. Center for Education and Medicine
11. City Of Baltimore, Maryland
12. Columbia Property Management
13. CyArk, DJS Associates, Inc.
14. Department of Energy
15. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration–DC Division
16. District of Columbia Department of Public Works
17. District of Columbia Department of Transportation
18. District of Columbia Downtown Business Improvement District
19. District of Columbia Government
20. District of Columbia Mayor’s Office on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs
21. District of Columbia Parks and Recreation
22. District of Columbia State Historic Preservation
23. Downtown Business Improvement District
24. Dupont Advisory Neighborhood Commission
25. Dupont Festival
26. Dupont Main Streets
27. Eastern National
28. Eisenhower Memorial Commission
29. Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
30. Environmental Protection Agency Region III
31. Ford’s Theatre Society
32. Friends of Gompers Park
33. Friends of the Czech Republic
34. Friends of the National World War II Memorial, Inc.
35. Friends of the Titanic Memorial
36. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service
37. German American Heritage Foundation of USA

38. Golden Triangle Business Improvement District
39. Guest Services, Inc.
40. Heitman DC Properties Ltd.
41. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
42. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
43. Logan Circle Community Association
44. Korean War Veterans Association, U.S.A.
45. Korean War Veterans Memorial Foundation
46. Maine State Museum
47. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial Project Foundation, Inc.
48. Mt. Vernon Community Improvement District
49. National Association of Realtors
50. National Capital Planning Commission
51. National Cherry Blossom Festival
52. National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.
53. National Park Foundation
54. National Symphony Orchestra Association
55. National Woman's Party
56. NDH 901 New York LLC
57. Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation
58. Presidential Inaugural Committee
59. Republic of Germany
60. Republic of India
61. Republic of Ukraine
62. Southwest Business Improvement District
63. Smithsonian Institution/Smithsonian Folklife Festival
64. SW Waterfront Business Improvement District
65. Student Conservation Association
66. Trust for the National Mall
67. Union Station Redevelopment Corporation
68. U.S.A. Vietnam War Commemoration
69. U.S. Air Force
70. U.S. Army
71. U.S. Department of Transportation FHWA Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division
72. U.S. Navy Memorial Foundation
73. U.S. World War I Centennial Commission
74. Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc.
75. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority



National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation
National Mall and Memorial Parks
August 2017

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the National Capital Regional Director.

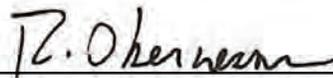


August 28, 2017

RECOMMENDED

Gay Vietzke, Superintendent, National Mall and Memorial Parks

Date



8-26-2017

APPROVED

Rick Obernesser, Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NAMA 802/140177
October 2017

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